

VIA MARSEILLES.]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILES FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILES.

VOL. XIX.—No. 743.] LONDON, MONDAY, NOV. 26, 1877.

[Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.]

Latest Adrices.

PORTS	OUTWARD.		HOMWARD.
	From London.	Arrived out.	Received Nov. 26.
JAPAN —Yokohama	Aug. 21	Oct. 10	Oct. 13*
Yedo	—	—	—
Osaka and Niogo	—	—	—
Hakodadi	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—
CHINA —Peking	—	—	—
Tien-tsin	—	—	—
Chefoo	—	—	—
New-chwang	—	—	—
Hankow	—	—	—
Kin-king	—	—	—
Chin-king	—	—	—
Shanghai	" 21	" 5	" 13
Ningpo	—	—	" 8
Foochow	—	—	" 14
Formosa	—	—	" 14
Amoy	—	—	" 15
Swatow	—	—	" 16
Hong Kong	Sept. 7	" 17	" 14
Canton	—	—	" 16
Macao	—	—	" 17
PHILIPPINES —	—	—	—
Manila	Aug. 17	Sept. 21	" 6
COCHIN-CHINA —	—	—	—
Saigon	—	—	" 21
SIAM —Bangkok	—	—	—
BORNEO —	—	—	—
Lahuan	—	—	" 17
Sarnwak	—	—	" 20
JAVA —Batavia	—	—	" 13
Samarang	—	—	" 10
Sourabaya	—	—	" 10
MALACCA STRAITS —	—	—	—
Singapore	Sept. 21	Oct. 21	" 26
Penang	" 14	" 13	" 20
CEYLON —	—	—	—
Galle	Oct. 5	" 30	Nov. 2
Colombo	—	—	Oct. 31

* Via San Francisco, received Nov. 20.

THE MAILES, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, via Marseilles, this morning, and the Japan advices reached London per Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Gaelic*, via San Francisco, on the 26th inst. The heavy portion of last inward mail arrived at Southampton, per P. and O. Company's steamer *Hedder*, on the 24th inst. The next inward (P. and O.) mail, from Yokohama 16th, Shanghai 19th, Hong Kong 25th Oct., Singapore 1st Nov., which is due in London on Monday next, the 3rd proximo, left Alexandria on the 24th inst., three days early, and will probably reach London on Friday.

The telegraph lines to China are working satisfactorily.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles per Maritimes steamer *Tang-tze*, arrived Nov. 23.—From Yokohama: Mrs. England, Mrs. Rappart, Mrs. Grubel, Messrs. Pigeon, Chintellino, Ferrero, Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Bonn, the Japanese Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition, Messrs. Ohashi, Esoubuth, Meyeda and Kato, with six attaches. From Shanghai: Mrs. Shutt, Mr. Goodfellow, Mr. Ring, Mr. Valenau. From Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. De Kaland, Mr. Howe, Mr. Robertson, Mr. De Perrera, Mr. Resmest, Mr. Cotton. From Saigon: Admiral the Baron Ducre, Messrs. Alquier, De Foret, De Beaumont. From Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Beestehille, Mr. and Mrs. Krause, Mr. Van der Poel, Mr. Matudron. From Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Courtauld, Mr. Bourdon, Messrs. Baetelario, Pettilon, De Carcer, and family, Alvarez and family, Botella, Aristegui, Diaz, Otero. From Galle: Mr. and Mrs. Findlay, Messrs. Cameron, Macleod, Bavel, Bertrand.

To San Francisco, per Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company's steamer *Gaelic*, arrived Oct. 2.—From Hong Kong: Mr. Earnst Denoon, Mr. Thos. Espiercz, Mr. A. Kiser. From Yokohama: Mr. A. N. Bayler, U.S.N., Mr. Geo. Hamilton, Paymaster Barton, U.S.N., Mr. Jas. Taylor, Mr. F. E. White, Mr. Leonard, Mr. F. Schmidt, Mr. Edmund. From Shanghai: Lieut. Fallcott, G.—U.S.N.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hedder*, from Southampton, Nov. 15.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Wardlaw, Mr. C. H. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd. To Singapore: Mr. W. A. Harvey, and Miss Ames, Mr. St. John. To Ceylon: Mr. C. W. Bayley.

Per P. and O. steamer *China*, from Venice, Nov. 25.—To Hong Kong: Dr. and Mrs. Grant. To Ceylon: Mr. A. Hoskyns. From Brindisi, Nov. 26.—To Hong Kong: Rev. W. S. Swanson.

Per P. and O. steamer *Peshawar*, from Southampton, Nov. 29.—To Penang: Miss E. Sanders, Mrs. Krol. To Singapore: Mr. W. P. Clarke, Capt. Sturrock. To Ceylon: Mr. E. Richardson, Mr. H. Lee, and Mr. H. Batchelor.
Per P. and O. steamer *Sumatra*, from Brindisi, Dec. 3.—To Ceylon: Mr. W. Quilty (via Bombay).
Per P. and O. steamer *Cylon*, from Brindisi, Dec. 10.—To Hong Kong: Mr. T. Pate.
Per P. and O. steamer *Khedive*, from Southampton, Dec. 13.—To Shanghai: Mr. A. G. Angier.
Per P. and O. steamer *Hedder*, from Southampton, Dec. 27.—To Singapore: Mrs. Deane and two children, Miss Kemp.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sindh*, from Marseilles, Dec. 2.—To Shanghai: Mr. Paul Levy. To Hong Kong: Mr. W. Wotton, Mrs. Fluzer, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. R. A. Lane. To Batavia: Mr. G. Suckertuych. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. George, Mr. R. Lusch, Mr. S. Taylor. To Ceylon: Mr. J. C. McCall, Mr. Hill, Mr. R. C. Aitken, Mr. E. R. Aitken, Mr. J. Buchannan, Mr. Hill.
Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tang-tze*, from Marseilles, Dec. 16.—To Hong Kong: Major and Mrs. Brodigan, Mrs. Lord. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Frischer. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Elphinstone.

Per steamer *Stentor* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, Nov. 20.—To Shanghai: Mrs. Orwin.
Per steamer *Glenfalloch*, from London, Nov. 19. For Singapore: Mr. Cranstoun Ommamey. For Hong Kong: Mr. H. S. Hufman.
Per steamer *Aquamarine* (Holt's line), due Dec. 6. From Singapore: Mr. Bushell.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

Very little of local importance has occurred, and the chief subject of public attention continued to be the cholera. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the form was very mild, that the public apprehension at first felt had very much diminished, and that the number of deaths had decreased. The action taken by the Board of Health is very favourably spoken of. At the first announcement of the existence of cholera in the native town, five medical gentlemen voluntarily convinced themselves of the truth of the statement by personal investigation, and proceeded to make an inspection of the fouler portions of the foreign settlement, the condition of which was found to be filthy and dangerous beyond description. Upon the representations made by these gentlemen to the Consular Body, they were organised into a Board of Health, with power to enlarge their number, as seemed necessary, by the addition either of medical men or of laymen. Authority was given by the Consuls to enter and inspect all foreign compounds and dwellings, a refusal to allow of such inspection, or to carry out the reasonable instructions of the Board, to be met by reporting the case to the individual Consul, having jurisdiction in the premises. As one result of their labours, the formerly filthy and dangerous Chinese town has, by arrangement with the Japanese authorities, been placed under the joint supervision of the chief medical officer of the Kencho and a representative of the Board of Health, and now this portion of Yokohama is in as perfect a sanitary condition as is possible without its total destruction or reconstruction, while but a short time ago its condition could not have been much worse than it was. By far the greater portion of the labour and expense involved in the Augean task of cleansing and disinfecting the Chinese town has been assumed by the Kencho.

Various details of an interesting character are given with reference to the late rebellion. The *Japan Herald* has the following:—

Information of the attack on the rebel positions at Shiroyama on Sept. 24 has been given us by one who was among the Imperialists on the day after the fight, and saw the bodies brought in by the troops to head-quarters for identification. Our informant says the bodies of Kirino, Beppu, and Hemmi were laid side by side, that of Kirino being fearfully mutilated by sword cuts, while his right temple was laid open by a shell splinter. The others bore witness by their wounds to having made a desperate resistance against the overwhelming odds brought to bear on them. Next the body of Kirino laid the headless trunk of a man of large stature and powerful build, whose head had been unsuccessfully

sought for during the interval after the battle. However, while the narrator of the above was present, a party of men came in, bringing with them a head, which, when placed on the trunk, was found to correspond with it. He describes the corpse to be that of a tall, powerful man, with a remarkably clear skin; the face showed signs of having been recently shaved, the hair curled slightly, and a bullet wound was visible near the left nipple, and a bayonet or small-sword wound in the abdomen. How or where this body and head were found he did not learn. The force against the rebels was nearly 15,000 men, which, having captured the forts on Shiroyama, turned the guns in them on the rebels, who thus were beset front and rear, very few escaping, and but 150 prisoners taken.

A few hours after the battle at Shiroyama the scene of the final encounter between Imperialists and rebels was visited by some gentlemen, who give the following information:—The bodies of the slain thickly strewed the ground; in one place at the foot of the hill fully fifty men lay piled in one ghastly heap; it was here they had endeavoured to break through the ranks of their opponents, and must have been mowed down by one volley. Of the prisoners taken, who were few, all were badly wounded, and showed signs of having made a stubborn resistance. Lying side by side on the grass, apart from the rest, were the bodies of Kirino, Beppu, Hemmi and Murata, covered with wounds, and the headless trunk of Saigo Takamori, the famous leader, whose head was buried, but discovered some short time after, and fully identified; indeed, his body from certain well known marks was identified beforehand. He was a man of large build and great height; four coolies bent under their burden as they carried him from the spot. The rebel leaders were all buried that day in the precincts of a temple, the corpse of Saigo being placed in a packing case, which proved too short for the body, the feet protruding. On the earth being filled in, the graves were marked with headboards having the names inscribed on them. Hundreds of the rebels were also interred, but in such a slight and inefficient manner that the air of the place became unbearable. We are told also that when the rebels entered Kagoshima on Sept. 1 they showed great barbarity to the Imperialists who fell into their hands, some few Kencho officials whom they captured being cut in pieces, while the runaway people on their approach were driven into the harbour and drowned. The bodies of many were seen floating about for days afterwards. But the most shocking cruelty was the inhuman treatment of the wounded in the hospital, who, helpless to defend themselves or flee, had their arms and legs hacked off, and were left to die. The attack on the rebel position on Shiroyama took place at four A.M., and as it was then dark, the scene as witnessed from the shipping was fearfully grand; while as the day broke the combatants themselves were plainly visible; but although the rebels made a courageous stand at first, they were so outnumbered that the whole affair, ending in their almost annihilation, occupied but two hours.

The expenditure of the Government in suppressing the late rebellion is stated to be upwards of thirty-seven million *yen*, or, in other words, paper representing that sum has been emitted from the Treasury. Now, the *kinsatsu* in circulation before issued amount to not quite three times that sum, and were rather more than equal to the trade necessities of the country, because *kinsatsu* were at a slight discount. It is scarcely to be comprehended that with such a very large addition to the inconvertible currency the discount upon it does not rapidly increase,—for increase it must. No doubt fat profits have been made by army contractors and others during the war, and a large amount of paper has passed into the hands of persons not formerly possessed of much, but the absorption of paper money in these ways can only be regarded as temporary; much of it must come back upon the centres of commerce in exchange for commodities, and then a decline will set in. Such has been the universal experience in other countries, as witness the condition of the currencies of Austria, Russia, Turkey, Italy, and America.

We hear that General Van Buren, U.S. Consul-General to Japan, has the option given him by the President of continuing in office. If this be the case, we may expect that General Van Buren will, after a brief visit to America, return to Japan, where he will be welcomed by the community.

The ceremony of naming the newly-born prince took place on Sept. 29, and the day was observed as a holiday at the public offices.

Oyama, who was governor of Kagoshima at the outbreak of the late insurrection, and who was deeply implicated in the conspiracy, was sentenced to death, and beheaded on Sept. 30.

Far the most serious accident which has yet taken place on the railways in Japan since they have been opened to traffic occurred on the night of Oct. 6 just before nine o'clock, at a point between Sumiyoshi Station and the Ashiyagawa tunnel, by a collision between the 8.30 train from Kobe and a return train of empty carriages which had been employed in carrying troops to Kyoto. Why the accident happened is to the full as much a mystery as why any other railway accident happens, and we have not even in this country the satisfaction of knowing that a coroner's inquest might throw some light on the subject, however useless it might be as an instrument towards inducing reforms. As railway officials are no more disposed in Japan

than at home to permit the public—or their agent, the newspaper press—to pry into accidents and their causes, and as everybody who has lived in Japan perfectly well knows that the truth, even if discoverable, will only be allowed to leak out at the pleasure of the Government, we shall be easily credited when we say that we have had no small trouble in arriving at the facts, seeing that the only two foreigners on the spot at the time were the engine drivers of the two trains, who are now both at the International Hospital so dangerously ill that access to them has been—very properly—refused by the Medical Director of that establishment. All that is absolutely certainly known is that a train of about twenty-five empty carriages left Nishinomiyama just before nine o'clock, and ran against the 8.30 train from Kobe. The stokers of both trains were killed, as was one other Japanese. The two engine drivers were brought back and lodged in the International Hospital, and one Japanese is in the Native Hospital. Both engines are considerably damaged, several carriages were smashed, and it was only the accident of the 8.30 train to Osaka being on that occasion almost without passengers that the catastrophe was not more painful.

From the *Japan Mail* we take the following:—

His Imperial Highness Arisugawa-no-Miya, the commander-in-chief of the Imperial army in the south, returned to the steamer *Thabor* on the night of Oct. 9, being escorted by the Japanese men-of-war *Seiki Kan* and *Kasuga Kan*, having on board Admiral Kawamura, adviser of the commander-in-chief, and Rear-Admiral Ito. Many to the ships in harbour were gaily decorated with flags after daylight on the 10th, and shortly before eight o'clock his Imperial Highness and suite landed at the Admiralty jetty under a salute from the men-of-war and the Kanagawa fort, where they were met by the Prime Minister, Sanjo Saneyoshi, their Excellencies Iwakura, Okuma, Ito, Terashima, and other high Government officials and many of the nobles. The party proceeded to Tokio by the 9.34 train. At the Shinbashi station a large escort of cavalry and infantry were awaiting, and some members of the Imperial family were there to receive the Prince, who almost immediately proceeded in a carriage, accompanied by their excellencies Sanjo and Iwakura, to the Imperial Palace at Akasaka, where his Imperial Highness and Admirals Kawamura and Ito were received by his Majesty the Mikado, who graciously thanked them for the efficient duties they had performed in suppressing the Satsuma rebellion. The next day his Majesty was pleased to raise his Imperial Highness Arisugawa-no-Miya to the rank of General, so that the Prince now holds that rank, which was previously held in Japan only by his late opponent Saigo before the latter took up arms against the Government.

NAGASAKI.

The following items are brought by the present mail from the above port:—

The native authorities have established a special hospital for the reception of cholera patients at a village some distance down the bay. Fewer cases have been reported during the past week. The *Rising Sun* says a fatal case occurred on board H.M.S. *Lily*, and it was probably this circumstance that hastened her departure for Shanghai—with the intention of being at sea for some days. On the day of her leaving the *Vigilant* and *Fly* dropped down the bay to avoid as much as possible communication with the shore through the bum-boats, &c., which constantly assail men-of-war in harbour. At Takasima it is feared the working of the mine has been stopped on account of the number of cases daily occurring, and it is feared that it may be a few weeks before the work will be resumed, as steps will have to be taken to disinfect the works around which it would appear the disease is limited.

KOREA.

The *Cosmopolitan Press* (of Nagasaki) says strange rumours are current among the native population in that city, one of which is to the effect that the Japanese Ambassador to Korea has been murdered there, and that war is sure to be the result. The Koreans will have to contend against veteran troops if this report is correct.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The *Peking Gazette* of Sept. 20 contains a memorial from the Police Censors of the Western division of Peking regarding the suffering which has been experienced by the poorer classes from poverty and hunger. "Last winter the memorialists saw the sufferers from cold and hunger lying in heaps in the streets; and the corpses of those who perished from lack of shelter, lying as they had been overtaken by death, presented a pitiable spectacle." Great distress seems to be anticipated also during the coming season, and the memorialists report that certain people have come forward with subscriptions for the erection of a refuge in the neighbourhood of the South-west gate, where a piece of land has been purchased and buildings have been erected with a view to succouring the destitute poor, so far as the means in hand will

allow, under private auspices, without interference on the part of the police magistrates. About a thousand persons can be accommodated there. An annual grant of 300 piculs of millet towards the maintenance of the asylum is asked and granted.

TIENTSIN.

The Shanghai *Courier's* correspondent writes under date of Oct. 3:—

A considerable number of poor people from the district of which Tientsin is the centre, have been collecting here for several weeks, in the hope of avoiding starvation. They are huddled in the west suburb, and in other places. Most of the comers thus far appear to be women and children. They get their living by street-sweeping—such living as it is—not sweeping crossings however; but, frequenting the bund, and other places where grain is stored, they brush up the ground—in a peck of dirt gather several grains of rice or wheat. Of this material a cake is made, which resembles a coarse black grind-stone. It is composed of about 70 per cent. coal dust, 20 per cent. gravel, and 9 per cent. refuse. The rest is grain. So far as appears, no official notice is taken of this distress, which will deepen and multiply every day as the winter comes on. Troops of women, armed with the stump of a broom, an old dustpan, go daily to the bund, and are driven away by the well-fed and well-paid police, who have no other occupation. A few additional torpedoes exploded under the nests where these poor people collect would relieve the Government of what may prove an embarrassment.

The distress in Shansi has become so great as to attract the attention of the officials here, who have just issued a joint proclamation, inviting the people of Tientsin to co-operate and relieve the sister province. Nothing could set forth the actual condition of things in that fertile land so clearly as the fact that even the magistrates here feel that something must be done to help them.

It is now currently reported that the sale of torpedoes to the Viceroy has been broken off, and the bargain money returned, owing to a failure to demonstrate the powers of the machine in consequence of a short supply of necessary chemicals. At all events, the failure is a cause of congratulation for the Chinese.

A correspondent writes to us as follows on the above subject under date Oct. 6:—

The famine in South Shansi is particularly severe in Fenchowfoo, Loonfoo and Taikoo. The last place is a little to the south of Taiyuen, the provincial capital. The rich Chinese in Tientsin, officers and others, have just subscribed about Tls. 100,000. The famine will necessarily last till the wheat harvest in June, 1878. There have been three years of successive drought in Shansi. North Henan and Shansi are also under a like visitation, but it is most alarming and appalling in South Shansi over the whole region south of Taiyuenfoo. The people have already begun to die from starvation. The Emperor, it is stated, has remitted the taxation from the destitute districts, and ordered Tls. 200,000 to be diverted from neighbouring provinces to Shansi. No such famine has been known for fifty years. A Roman Catholic bishop has gone to Europe to collect funds. He has been heard of as receiving large sums in Holland.

CHEFOO.

A correspondent of the *North China Daily News* says:—

A Temperance Hall some 40 by 25 feet is being built here, and will be a free reading-room for sailors. It will be a great boon to many, and the moving spirit in the undertaking—a tide-waiter—deserves great praise for his efforts. The French man-of-war *La Clochette* left on Oct. 2 for Nagasaki. The passengers by the *Taka* had quite a lively experience. One boat, in which were two ladies, filled, and baskets of fruit had to be thrown over. The steamer had to lie out about a mile-and-a-quarter from the Customs. She started about five p.m., but had enough of it in about half-an-hour, and put back, remaining under the Bluff all night.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 12th Oct.; the French mail from London, Aug. 10, was received on the 5th Oct.

The news brought from Shanghai by the present mail is confined chiefly to matters of local interest; but the Model Settlement appears to keep up its activity in matters of local improvement and to be progressing, notwithstanding the unfavourable times against which it has to contend. The municipal minutes show that progress is being made in acquiring land for the Markham-road extension, but there seemed, on the other hand, to be some hitch regarding the proposed continuation of the Cemetery-road, which has been also under contemplation for some time past. The negotiations with the French Council regarding the Yangkingpang—the small creek which marks the separation between the Anglo-American "Settlement" and the French "Concession"—have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion; and at the last meeting of the French Council, the plan drawn up by Messrs. Oliver and Henry was formally adopted, to govern any future constructions or repairs of quays. The same plan of destroying diseased and ownerless dogs as is

adopted in the English Settlement was approved, and the purchase was authorised, from the "Missions Etrangères," of a strip of land required to widen Rue Takou, at the rate of Tls. 4,000 a *moor*. Some communication has also been had with the English Council, on the subject of sanitary measures, and the China Merchants' S. N. Company were authorised to construct a floating pontoon in front of the Quai de France. Altogether there seems to be satisfactory evidence that the two Councils are working together in a conciliatory manner, which contrasts favourably with the disagreements of old days, when local orators waxed eloquent upon the diverse interests of those upon one side *carsus* those upon the other side of the muddy little creek, the crossing of which carried one into new municipal jurisdiction, and brought one into contact with the French gendarme in place of the humbler Municipal policeman, who maintained law and order on the other side. The Washing Company was progressing and rapidly becoming a *fait accompli*. On Oct. 5 the committee met and decided that Mr. Meller should act as secretary for the company and be an ex-officio member of the committee, and the secretary was instructed to arrange with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank to collect and hold the subscriptions to the order of the committee; and also to ascertain the amount necessary for the purchase of land, construction of tanks, and requisite buildings. Shanghai will thus before long commence to wash its dirty linen at home, an improvement which on grounds of expense as well for other considerations has long been desirable. The volunteers, too, keep up their activity, and have been firing away in competing squads for a week, Sergeant Tucker being the victor, with a score of thirty-three, made up in part of five successive "bulls"—one his sighting shot—at 200 yards.

The Fire Brigade, who have had nothing but practices during the summer, had a little real work again on Oct. 4, when shortly before six o'clock in the evening the alarm bell sounded, indicating the locality of the outbreak to be the Foochow-road, and simultaneously a glare appeared, so considerable as to lead to the supposition that the fire was of large proportions; and the streets leading in its direction were soon thronged with people. The affair, however, proved to be of less importance than was supposed. The fire had originated in a small native cotton shop, in the Foochow-road, and soon enveloped the two adjoining shops. These were in full blaze when the police arrived on the scene with their extincteurs; but it was apparent that the substantially built walls around the seat of the fire precluded all possibility of the flames spreading to any serious extent, and the volunteer engines having "coped with the flames" with their usual "praiseworthy promptness," the fire was speedily got under, the ONLY damage done being, as the local paper sympathetically puts it, "the destruction of the three shops mentioned, with their contents." It may perhaps be open to doubt whether the native proprietors or the insurance offices look upon the matter in quite so calm and philosophic a spirit. Another fire took place two days afterwards, namely, on Oct. 6—this time on the French concession, in a native shop facing the City moat, but this also proved to be of comparatively little moment, and seems to be looked upon as disappointingly insignificant. The engines were on the spot before the alarm bells had ceased to sound, and in a few minutes the flames were subdued; and we are told, "the shop in which the fire originated was gutted, but beyond this little damage was done."

The report of the North China Insurance Company to be presented at the meeting to be held on Oct. 15, is as follows:—

The fifth half-yearly balance sheet and accounts to June 30 last are now presented to the shareholders, and the directors are glad to be able to congratulate them on the continued prosperity of the company. The total amount appearing at the credit of the company after bringing forward Tals 404,190.70 from the present Working Account is Tals 1,460,629.87, out of which dividends have been paid of Tals 200,000 on the shares, and Tals 205,429.77 on contributory premia, Tals 195,219.66 being placed to the Reserve leaving a balance of Tals 859,980.44, irrespective of the paid-up capital. Further dividends have since been distributed in pursuance of a resolution passed at the extraordinary meeting held on July 9, viz:—

7th dividend Tls. 70 per share	...	Tls. 70,000.00
8th dividend 3 per cent. to contributors for 1875	...	29,534.29
9th dividend 4 per cent. to contributors for 1876	...	47,784.65
representing in the aggregate Tls. 147,319.24; the reserve fund being raised to Tls. 257,900.42.		

The directors are precluded by the provisions of the deed of settlement from dealing with the reserve fund until after the expiry of the term; but a further distribution of the money in hand will be made as early as practicable. An agency has been opened at Rangoon, under the care of Messrs. Todd, Findlay, and Co. In the absence of Mr. Rowley Miller, Mr. Augustus White has been appointed to audit the annexed accounts, in conjunction with Mr. Peter Maclean.

Reports of an exaggerated character having got abroad concerning the quantity of sycee being sent off to India, a species of panic appears to have taken place in the native Money Market. The incident by an unlucky printer's error or slip of the pen is rather curiously related in one of the local papers, which says:—"There was great excitement in the money market last week. The rate of native interest, which opened at 6 *maes* on Thursday, flew during the morning to 1m. 9c., and fell again soon

after noon to 4m." The 1m. 9c., no doubt should be Tls. 1.9.0. The market in fact seems something like what the Irishman described his life to have been, "a great many ups and downs—principally downs."

The *North China Herald* states that the following changes are said to be contemplated in the Customs Staff:—Mr. Detring goes as Commissioner to Tientsin, and will be succeeded as Commissioner at Chefoo by Mr. Simpson. Mr. Simpson will be succeeded as Deputy Commissioner at Shanghai by Mr. Hughes. It is also rumoured, though we do not know with what truth, that Mr. Glover goes as Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, accompanied by M. de Sombreuil as Secretary, and that he will probably be succeeded in Shanghai by Mr. Bredon.

From the above-named paper we take the following:—

H.B.M.'s *Juno* arrived from Japan on Oct. 8, and has taken up her old berth opposite the Custom-house.

The stern-wheel steamer *Paokong*, whose name has been prominently before the public in connection with two recent suits heard at the United States Consulate-General, is to be sold at public auction on the 5th proximo, under a decree of the Court of the United States Consulate-General. The *Paokong*, it will be remembered, was built last year by Messrs. Farnham and Co. for river traffic.

We commend, as an instance of Chinese civilisation, the case of one Li Uih-shun, reported in the *Peking Gazette* of Sept. 21. He was in prison awaiting trial as an accessory in a case of robbery, the apprehension of the principal in which had not been effected; and "his confinement had already lasted for a period of eight years! when he died, apparently of opium poisoning; and the Censor Keh Tsing thinks this a suspicious circumstance. Knowing what we do of a Chinese prison and of the propensities of Chinese gaolers, we should be rather inclined to wonder the man had not committed suicide before—to escape the misery, if he was poor, and the squeezing, if his family is fairly well-to-do. Rich they could not be, or his innocence would have been demonstrated long ago. But eight years of imprisonment awaiting trial! and he, after all, not accused as a principal. In England there is an outcry if an accused criminal is kept a few weeks in confinement untried.

The *Sin-pio* relates a rather important fray with salt smugglers. At a village called Shin-kia-too, on the common boundary of the districts of Tai-chow and Kiang-too, is a salt barrier ere-while presided over by an official of the relative rank of district magistrate, and guarded by a subordinate naval officer in command of five war junks. On the evening of the 27th ult. the said officer had already closed the barrier, when about ten smuggling boats came up, forcibly cut the ropes, removed the barrier, and passed on their way, a great number of smuggling craft following in their wake. Thereupon the gallant civil and naval officers led on their braves to arrest the vessels. But, unfortunately, the smugglers were too many for them, and, their weapons being ready to hand, made an effective resistance, as though they were actually engaged in warfare. There were men killed and wounded on both sides. The naval officer was killed, and the civilian dangerously wounded; the gun-vessels were destroyed, and some braves killed and wounded. The matter was reported with the utmost speed to the Yangchow authorities, who despatched a force of some hundreds of soldiers, who encamped about three miles from Shin-kia-too, and made reconnaissances to the effect that there were assembled at a place called Po-ho-kan, in the neighbourhood, upwards of one hundred smuggling craft, with from 2,000 to 3,000 men on board. They showed no signs of dispersing, and their intention could not be ascertained. The troops made no attempt to capture them, but the Salt Commissioner sent a speedy report to the Viceroy.

Another serious accident occurred on the river on Oct. 5, arising from the great strength of the flood tide. It appears that the *Glenartney*, with nearly a full cargo of tea on board for New York, was moored at the P. and O. buoy opposite the Hongkew Wharf, alongside of which were the blue-funnel steamer *Ulysses* and the French Mail steamer *Ava*. The flood tide came up in a bore, and the *Glenartney* broke from the buoy and lurched about half her length forward with the buoy about midships, and so situated as to prevent her swinging to her anchor, which was immediately lowered on the breakage taking place. A signal from her for a tugboat quickly brought her that assistance, and an attempt was then made to tow her stern free of the buoy. The tide, however, was so strong that she dragged her anchor and drifted towards the wharf. Alongside the *Ulysses* were three Ningpo cargo boats, two of which the drifting steamer sank, and it is said four of their crew were drowned. The mast of one of the boats fell on the *Glenartney*, and two of the crew attempted to save themselves by climbing up it to get on board the steamer; but just as they were nearing the top the mast fell into the water, taking the men with it, and they were not seen again. The *Glenartney* then struck the *Ulysses*, nearly amidships, fracturing the gunwale in two places and tearing away the deck railings from the gangway to the side houses. Bounding off the *Ulysses*, she next bumped heavily against the stern of the *Ava*, bulging in one of the plates, and starting several others. She was then made fast to the *Ava*, where she remained until the tide turned, when

two tug-boats took her in tow below the shipping. The *Glenartney* herself sustained comparatively little damage, and it is thought that the accident will not delay her departure.

NINGPO.

A Ningpo correspondent of the *Daily News* suggests that it is not a little remarkable that port should have been exempt from cholera while the malady prevailed to a greater or less extent at all the other coast ports. Shanghai and Wenchow, with which Ningpo is in daily communication, each had sharp visitations, yet not a single case has hitherto been reported on the banks of the Yung. The exemption cannot be due to exceptional cleanliness; for Ningpo, though, perhaps, a good average specimen among Chinese cities, is not to be compared in this respect with Wenchow. This remark, however, exhausts all the news; there seems as little going on as usual in the most somnolent of foreign settlements, and the negative "news" of the absence of cholera is all there is to record.—*North China Daily News*.

WENCHOW.

The *North China Daily News* correspondent writes, under date of Oct. 4, as follows:—

The officials have found it convenient to intimate that 40 per cent. will be deducted from the total number of pieces, bales, catties, &c., in estimating the *lekin* tax to be paid. This brings the tax nearly to its old standing. The traders seem somewhat propitiated, and it is rumoured that orders will be sent to Shanghai, as before, and trade resumed. As the Calvinists would say, "The Lord grant it may be so, and all of contrary opinion consigned to perdition." The head *lekin* official has been recalled, but whether this means submission or stronger fight we can't say. *Lekin* is probably doomed, thanks to German and other national efforts, but I fancy a struggle will be made *in articulo mortis*.

Cholera did not stay long with us, and has now disappeared entirely. The maximum mortality was thirty-five per diem, and this only for two days. Had any sort of treatment been adopted I fancy our deaths would have been fewer by a good deal.

The *Conquest* leaves us, swearing she won't return for three months. This, I hope, is exaggeration, as the oranges will be ready for shipment in three or four weeks, and then the freight is likely to be good for a steamer; but it is necessary that one should be "on hand," so as to divert the trade from the old junk system. We hear on all sides hopes expressed that some steamer or the other will be here to take the fruit. Since *lekin* has been so oppressive all the merchandise (e.g. rattans, dates, &c.) has been shipped from Shanghai and Ningpo by junk, as this taxation is either evaded by that course or so much modified as to amount to the same thing. It seems foreign contact is the grand excuse for *lekin*, and the moment this can be avoided the necessity for the imposition of the tax subsides. If there is a diplomatist in China who thinks, or who believes in past Treaties, one would surmise that this fact might call up much reflection.

This, however, must be essentially a tea port, and confident hopes are entertained that next season good tea will come here, either for sale or shipment for Shanghai. The tea growers are willing to take piece goods and opium in barter, and as these will go up under transit pass, and the tea come down under the same, *lekin* will not be able to interfere. It is said that foreign advent is likely to stimulate tea cultivation in this neighbourhood. *Nous verrons*.

The withdrawal of the regular steamer seems to have been inopportune, and to have aided the rebound from the healthy state of trade which she was gradually forming; but, of course, if immediate returns are possible, it is unnatural to expect merchants to pass them by and look to future contingencies, however energetic they may have been whilst these temptations were absent. I trust, however, that some steamer will be here to take the fruit exports.

FOOCHOW.

The *Foochow Herald* says:—

On Oct. 4 a medium-sized wooden mooring buoy was picked up by a fishing boat near the Middle Dog Lighthouse, and handed over to Mr. Southey, the chief lightkeeper, in whose custody it remains. There are no marks on the buoy to indicate the ownership, but it is probably the property of salvors, being of the description generally used in salvaging operations.

The pilot boat *Marie* had, it seems, a very narrow escape during the late bad weather on the coast. She was off Ockseu when the typhoon commenced, and losing her mainmast and rudderpost was in a disabled condition for some time. When the weather moderated, the lightkeeper at Ockseu was anxious to render assistance, but could not obtain a native boat for less than \$400; his liberal offer of \$50 was refused, but ultimately, when the *Marie* had effected temporary repairs and was under sail to Neichu, the fishermen offered to bring her in for \$100, which offer was of course declined. Arrived at Neichu, the crew of the *Marie* applied to the district magistrate (Major Li) for assistance, which was promptly rendered. Major Li not only offered to send them under escort overland to Foochow, but also advanced \$30 out of his own purse to defray their expenses. This hand-

some conduct deserves to be recorded, and we have much pleasure in giving the circumstances publicly.

We have been handed the following translation of a letter from the Rev. Sia Sek Ong, the Presiding Elder of the Hinghua District, in connection with the American Methodist Episcopal Mission:—"On the morning of Sept. 22, about daylight, a fierce tempest suddenly arose on the coast of Hinghua, accompanied with heavy rain; the sea came up several tens of feet higher than its usual bounds; boats that were moored along the shore were broken to pieces; many houses were washed away or blown down; men lost their lives; and fields and gardens were in a few moments changed into barren ground. In Pwo-hia several tens of people were lost. Twenty-one of the inhabitants of Hung-le, on the island of Lamyit, were destroyed. No exact account can be obtained of the number of lives lost or the amount of damage done. On the morning of Sept. 22 there were cries of mourning and lamentation in all the villages along the coast, the sound of which nearly shook the earth. The fishermen have no boats with which to pursue their avocation, the farmers have no fields, the people are houseless. Their circumstances are exceedingly distressing. Alms have been sent from Hinghua, but the people do not know where they are to obtain a means of livelihood hereafter. I hear that the prefect of Hinghua has sent a deputy with several hundred taels to the distressed villages on the coast, with orders to investigate the needs of the people, and render them assistance. I think that the wealthy merchants and the gentry of all places, on hearing of this calamity, will exercise benevolence in behalf of the sufferers." The Pwo-hia preacher says that one of the members there was drowned in the sea, and nothing is known of the fate of two others who were at sea at the time. Over a dozen of the members have had their houses destroyed. The chapel was also blown down. The Teng-hu preacher says:—"The new chapel was blown down, also the chapel erected by Ling Ho-kauk (one of the members), and his own dwelling-house were destroyed, leaving only empty ground." The Lamyit preacher says:—"The wind blew off all the bricks and tiles from the roof of the chapel, only leaving about enough covered space in the preacher's room to stand on. Twenty-one persons were drowned, among them two brothers of church members. Over ten of the members had their boats and nets destroyed, and the grain in the fields washed away."

FORMOSA.

A correspondent under date of Oct. 10 writes:—

A few days ago, by order of the Tamsui Ting, twelve of the local mines worked by the natives in the Keelung district were closed up, and the miners prohibited from working them any further. Upon complaint of some foreign merchants, shipowners, and others engaged in the coal trade of Keelung, the American Consul, who happened to be on the spot, protested against this action of the authorities, on the ground that it had shut off an important part of the supply of coal which has hitherto been furnished by the Keelung mines, caused vessels to be delayed in loading, the price of coals to rise far above what it ever had been or ought to be, the capital of merchants and shipowners to lie idle, and they themselves either to fail in the fulfilment of their contract or execute them at a loss, and that its tendency would be to establish a monopoly in a production essential to commerce which had been built up mainly by foreign capital and enterprise, and had always remained open to competition. The Consul intimated that claims against the Chinese Government for demurrage and other damages might arise out of his action, and requested that the mines be kept open until the new Government mining scheme could furnish a sufficient supply to meet the existing necessity for Keelung coals without material increase to price or delay to vessels. We are informed that the Tamsui Ting did not agree with the Consul as to the effect his order in closing up the mines would have upon the trade, so that the matter will probably have to be referred to Peking.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 18th October; the French mail from London, Sept. 7, arrived out on the 17th October.

The old difficulty with regard to gambling-houses, which seems never destined to be eradicated in Hong Kong, has again attracted some public attention, though, to judge from the accounts in the papers, the only real difference now is that a little more attention is being directed to the matter, and consequently more cases are being discovered. It is stated that the police are doing their best to put down the houses, and also the sale of the Wai-Sing Lottery tickets; while coolies who make use of the recreation ground at Taipingshan for this particular form of recreation are ruthlessly disbanded, and as many taken into custody as can be got hold of. Catching Chinese gamblers in this way, however, seems rather like catching sparrows by putting salt upon their tails, as no sooner does one of the blue-coated guardians of the peace put in an appearance than the birds are flown. A rather remarkable piece of simplicity is related in connection with this subject. It seems that a Chinaman, with his face cut and his clothes covered with blood, came to Mr. May, the Magistrate at the Police-

court, and complained that a friend of his having won some money at a gambling-house the proprietors of that establishment refused to pay, so that he went to the house with his friend to try if he could not obtain the money, when they assaulted him and tore his clothes. The magistrate, as may be surmised, showed so complete a lack of sympathy with this misfortune as to tell him he was very glad that he had been punished as he had been, and to direct a constable to take him to the Captain Superintendent of Police, in order that they might find the gambling-house. Whether they *did* find the gambling-house or not the latest advices do not say.

The *China Mail* gives the following account of a typhoon experienced by the M.M. steamer *Tanais* on her voyage from Yokohama:—

The M.M. steamer *Tanais* experienced a severe typhoon on her voyage from Yokohama. She reports that her departure from that port was delayed until Oct. 9, by an accident to her machinery at the last moment. Experienced fine weather up to the 11th, when at 6.30 A.M. the wind became very violent, and the barometer fell rapidly. It was now evident that a typhoon was approaching, with its centre directed on the vessel. Everything was made secure, and at 7.30 the typhoon was raging in full force, the sea breaking freely over the bridge. One enormous wave at one time appeared to envelope the vessel on all sides, causing her to labour heavily. This state of things continued until 9.30, when the barometer began to rise, but the sea increased in violence. It was not until seven o'clock in the evening that the vessel was able to resume her course.

The British barque *Merse*, 629 tons register, which left Hong Kong for Newchwang on Sept. 30, struck on the north-west end of the Pratas Shoal on the night of Oct. 9, and the efforts to get her off proving fruitless, she was abandoned two days afterwards. The crew left in two boats, Captain Robertson, the commander, and the second mate and six others leaving in the first, and the chief mate, Mr. William Smith, and seven others in the second. The crew were able to save a portion of their effects, which they placed in the boats. The chief mate's boat arrived here on the afternoon of Oct. 11, and the captain's boat the next day.

We take the following items from the *Daily Press*:—

We hear that the population of Yow-mah-tee has increased so much of late that the Surveyor-General, having found after inspection that the accommodation for the police is too limited for the number of men required in that district, intends adding a wing to each end of the police station, and making other necessary alterations. It is also in contemplation to enlarge the stations at Tsim-tsa-tsui and Hong-ham, the Colonial Surgeon having found them by far too small for the number of men stationed there, only 360 cubic feet to a man having been provided. The alterations will not be commenced until Jan. 1 next.

The calendar for the Criminal Sessions contains the names of thirty-two prisoners. The number of cases is thirty-one, four of which are those against the man Hamilton for attempting to obtain goods by false pretences. The offences charged against the other prisoners include three of burglary, one of larceny from the person, one of robbery with violence, and one of purchasing a woman for purposes of prostitution. The remainder are chiefly larceny cases. Previous convictions are charged against fourteen of the prisoners. The papers in several cases which have been committed by the magistrates have not yet been sent in, so the already long list will probably be further augmented before the sessions are closed.

We understand that Mr. Cheung Leung, first Chinese Clerk in the Registrar-General's Office, has been offered and has accepted the post of Interpreter to the Chinese Embassy to Japan. Mr. Leung will shortly leave Hong Kong for Shanghai, where he will meet the Ambassador, and proceed with him to Tokio, where the Legation is to be established almost immediately.

It is stated that Captain Layard resigns his appointment as aide-de-camp to the Governor at the end of October.

We understand that the auction-room lately occupied by Mr. J. M. Armstrong, and which is now being pulled down, will be replaced by Chinese shops.

The following account, duly certified, of the average amount of bank-notes in circulation in Hong Kong, during the month ending Sept. 30, is published in the *Gazette* of Oct. 11:—

Banks.	Average Amount.
Oriental Bank Corporation ...	\$221,953
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China ...	810,775
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China ...	384,672
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	1,623,887
Total	\$3,041,287

Our Hong Kong Correspondent writes:—Oct. 18. The leading topic in Hong Kong continues to be the innovations and future policy of Mr. Hennessy. At a meeting of the Legislative Council, held a few weeks ago (it was the only one that had been held for several months), his Excellency spoke for about an hour in defence of his policy, quoting apparently overwhelming statistics to show that crime in the colony has been increasing during the last ten years. His Excellency also

intimated his intention of introducing the system of separate confinement in the jail, of abolishing both branding and flogging, and of making some attempts to reform the criminal class here (or rather at Canton), and no doubt his statistics for showing an increase of crime were intended to be his excuse for these changes. No old resident in the Colony can possibly believe that crime has increased here during the last ten years, and one of the local papers has, I think, shown pretty conclusively why Mr. Hennessy's figures are not trustworthy. Sir John Smale (the Chief Justice) and the despatches of Sir Arthur Kennedy for years previous to 1876 bear witness to the decrease of crime here. Sir Arthur Kennedy alleges in his despatch for 1875 that crime had decreased here *one-half in three years*, and no doubt the increased efficiency of the police, the creation of new offences by ordinance, and possibly a different method of preparing the police returns, may account for the swelling of the criminal statistics. Mr. Hennessy is determined to have the authority of the Colonial-office for all the changes he introduces, and from what I have seen of his despatches to Earl Carnarvon I should say his Lordship must have a fearful opinion of the criminal state and administration of this colony, and be quite ready to sanction any innovations proposed. No doubt the separate system of confinement is the best, and if flogging is utterly abandoned it will probably become necessary, if security of life and property is to be maintained here. As it is, all residents here seem to be very well satisfied with the existing state of crime in the Colony, believing life and property never to have been more secure here than it is at the present moment; and as a good deal of money has already been wasted in prison schemes in Hong Kong, I am afraid that Mr. Hennessy's propositions will not be received with a chorus of approval. Certain it is that crime has not decreased here since Mr. Hennessy's arrival. The jail is said to be filling, and there have been more audacious robberies in the Colony during the last few months than I can remember in any similar period previously. Some discussion is now being excited by the fact that the estimates, which ought to have been disposed of months ago, have not yet been placed before the Legislative Council, and the assumption is that his Excellency is keeping them back for the purpose of introducing items for his fanciful innovations, which it is feared will be carried out at the expense of the Central School, and other popular schemes that have been formally approved.

CANTON.

The *Daily Press* correspondent writes under date of Oct. 13:—A few days ago the authorities despatched several hundred soldiers to the Tsong-fa district, to the north of this city, and some three days' voyage from it. It appears that between two and three thousand rioters assembled in the above district, which is a well-known nest of robbers. Hearing, I suppose, of the approach of the military, the rioters fled to another place, but at last reports the soldiers were on their track, with the intention of dispersing them.

I understand that the grand triennial review of all the war vessels and junks will be held on Oct. 15 at Bocca Tigris. Orders have been sent to the commanders of all junks to be in readiness at the above forts. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and the Tartar General and their suites will be on the spot to witness the review.

Notice has been given to all the native officials here, both civil and military, to replace their summer hats by winter head gear.

AMOY.

The *Daily Press* correspondent gives the following:—A case involving the right of native pawnbrokers in China to hold property of an American citizen for advances made upon it to a native thief who had stolen the property recently came before the American Consul and the Chinese Taoutai at this port for adjustment, but these functionaries having failed to agree upon a decision the matter will, we are informed, be referred to Peking. The Taoutai claimed that according to Chinese law a licensed pawnbroker could retain stolen goods until money was paid which he had advanced upon them in good faith, without knowledge of the theft, and that this law should govern the case. Mr. Henderson, on the other hand, contended that this law was especial and peculiar to China, and opened the door to all sorts of robbery and collusion between thieves and persons doing business under a license as pawnbrokers; that its operation would be contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the Treaty between the two countries, and that such a law could not be accepted as a rule of decision in a case between an American and Chinese subject, any more than the vast body of Chinese laws which the Treaty had rendered inoperative in the settlement of disputes as to who are Chinese subjects and foreigners. The Consul at last demanded that the goods, consisting of a valuable silver cup and some personal ornaments which had been taken possession of by the magistrate at his request, be handed over to him pending a reference of the case to Peking, promising that they should not be delivered to the owner without security that he would pay the pawnbroker's claim if the case went against him. This request was refused by the Taoutai. Mr. Henderson, in conclusion, stated that he

feared the action of the Chinese side of the Court in this case would have the effect of making foreigners believe that their only protection from native thieves was in their own hands, and that in future cases of the kind he himself would be disposed to consider it safest to first get possession of stolen property and let disputes about claims for assisting and encouraging thieves be settled afterwards.

I understand an important case is coming on at Swatow between Messrs. Williams and Co., owners of the new wharf and pier, and Messrs. Bradley and Co., involving the right of the latter to fill in the river to deep water above the property of the former, where such filling in will cause silt to accumulate about the wharf to such an extent as will render the pier useless. It is claimed by Messrs. Williams and Co. that the other parties have no title whatever to the tide-land which they are filling up, and that the mandarins on a former occasion had put a stop to the work. Messrs. Williams and Co., being American citizens, have applied to the United States Consul at this place for assistance in preventing the continuance of the injury, but the latter declines to interfere, as I am informed, on the ground that, according to the practice obtaining in such cases between foreigners of different nationalities in China, Messrs. Williams and Co. have a complete remedy, if any at all, against Messrs. Bradley and Co. through the British Courts without the interference of the judicial authorities of the United States, and that it would, therefore, be improper for him to interfere, at all events, until after the proper legal steps have been taken to obtain redress in the usual way.

MACAO.

Instructions have been received that the Macao battalion is to be ready to embark on Nov. 20, in the transport ship *Africa*, which is expected there in the early part of that month, with new commandant, officers, and soldiers for this station.

The late Colonial Secretary of Macao, Senhor Henrique de Castro, has been appointed Colonial Secretary for Goa.

The birthday of the Queen of Portugal was observed in the Colony. At noon the Royal salute was fired from the Monte Fort, and in the evening all the principal Government buildings were illuminated, the band, as usual, playing opposite Government House.

COCHIN CHINA.

SAIGON.

The *Courier de Saigon* contains the official notification of the arrival of Vice-Admiral Lafont, the new Governor, in the colony on Oct. 11, by the M.M. steamer *Amazon*. He entered on his functions on the 16th. Vice-Admiral Duperre has returned from Saigon by the present mail steamer.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

MANILA.

The *Straits Times* has the following:—

At the Manila lottery drawing the winning tickets of the \$16,000 and \$4,000 prizes were those numbered respectively 10,649 and 1,424. The Customs duties collected at Manila in September were \$148,638.21, being \$47,245.17 more than during the corresponding period last year. A Royal decree has been received at Manila, ordering that measures be taken to represent the Philippines at the approaching International Exhibition at Paris; 90,000 quintals of Government tobacco of the crop of 1876 are to be sold by auction at Manila on Oct. 20; the tobacco crop in the province of Union is estimated at 100,000 bales by the *Comercio*.

SIAM.

BANGKOK.

The following is from the *Siam Advertiser*:—

The Princes and nobles of the land met at the H.S.M.'s temple the Wat Pra-ka-en, dressed in their Court attire, sparkling with their beautiful decorations of honour and jewellery, and plighted their allegiance to their King by drinking of the water that had been rendered appropriate for the ceremony by having had dipped into it numerous Royal swords.

Prince Kabkranoekratn left Bangkok in the British steamer *Celestial*. H.R.H. is to visit British India. As the Prince is young and observing it is to be hoped he will acquire much valuable information that can be made available to further the progress of his country. One of the sons of H.E. Phya Mahahin, who was educated in one of the colleges in India, accompanies H.R.H. as interpreter on this occasion.

A valuable medal for distinguished merit and ability has lately been presented to Mr. R. L. Peters by the King of Siam. Mr. Peters, who is a native of Praise, has been about three years in Siam, engineer of some of the valuable gold mines, and by the able manner he performed his work attracted the attention of the King, with whom he is a special favourite, and frequently a guest.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 26th October; the French mail from London, Sept. 21, was received on the 24th October. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

We believe it is the intention of the Hon. Mr. Douglas to make arrangements for giving our new Governor, Sir W. C. F. Robinson, a suitable public reception upon his arrival here, but, unfortunately, the precise date of his arrival cannot with certainty be relied upon, and whatever preparations may be made may after all be rendered abortive. His Excellency is expected, or rather the *Baron*, in which he is a passenger, is due, on Oct. 28, and that would be an inopportune day to offer a successful public reception. The telegraph line to Banjoewanjie, too, unfortunately, is not in working order, and, owing to that, the day of his arrival cannot be ascertained with accuracy. However, in Mr. Douglas's hands, the best will be made of the situation. We believe the Chinese are anxious to take a prominent part in any public reception which may be given on the occasion.

Mrs. Anson and Miss Anson embarked on board the colonial steamer *Pluto* for Penang from Tanjong Pagar Wharf.

A deputation from the Chamber of Commerce waited upon His Highness the Maharajah of Johore to solicit his aid to put a stop to the adulteration of gambier, pepper, and other produce. The deputation consisted of Mr. W. G. Gulland, of Messrs. Paterson, Simons, and Co., Chairman of the Chamber; the Hon. W. Adamson, of Messrs. Gilliland, Wood, and Co.; the Hon. J. R. MacArthur, of Messrs. Hamilton, Gray, and Co.; Mr. Martin Suhl, of Messrs. Rautenberg, Schmidt, and Co.; Mr. J. Brunsel, of Messrs. Behn, Meyer, and Co.; Mr. I. Henderson and Mr. T. Cuthbertson, of Messrs. Boustead and Co.; and Mr. R. O. Bryce, Secretary to the Chamber. Fifteen Chinese towkays, interested in produce, were also present.

The clearest proof of the satisfactory manner in which the waterworks are being conducted is given by the fact that though rain has not fallen in any quantity for some time, and the season is unusually dry, the supply of water to the town from the works is sufficient for all purposes, and no complaints are made. We must, therefore, congratulate the community that the Herculean task which has cost so much trouble and money is now almost finished. We are glad to notice that some taste is being shown in making the neighbourhood of the works look presentable, by planting shrubs and trees. Among the latter are some plants of the famed Eucalyptus tree, which appear to be in a flourishing condition.

The rhinoceros skeleton in the Raffles Museum has been very neatly mounted, and will shortly be placed in position. A large boa constrictor (live) was presented by H.H. the Maharajah of Johore, and it is, we understand, intended to stuff it by way of affording visitors to the port an idea of the size of one of the "Straits residents." The insect cases we note are now completed, and persons interested in such or kindred matters will be able to obtain useful information from Dr. Dennys, the energetic Acting Curator, and his assistants. The Robber Crab in one of the cases is, we may note, a considerable curiosity, very few preserved specimens being found in museums. It is excellently mounted, and will repay a visit of inspection.

The Hon. C. J. Irving, Acting Lieut.-Governor of Malacca, is to act temporarily as Magistrate of Police and Commissioner of the Court of Requests.

A sale by auction of a number of Town Allotments in Klang (Pengkalau Batu), Salangore, is advertised to take place on Nov. 12 at the Public Offices, Klang.

Messrs. J. F. Van Leeuwen and Co. have been appointed agents of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, at Palang.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- ARMSTRONG—On the 16th Oct., at Rahitungoda, Ceylon, the wife of C. Spearman Armstrong, of a daughter.
 BELLAMY—On the 28th Sept., at Yokohama, the wife of Arthur Bellamy, of a daughter.
 BROWN—On the 11th Sept., at Hong Kong, the wife of Captain D. Brown, of a son.
 BYRAMJEE—On the 28th Sept., at Hong Kong, Mrs. B. Byramjee, of a daughter.
 FRASER—On the 29th Sept. at Tamsui, Formosa, the wife of J. B. Fraser, Medical Missionary, of a son.
 GRIFFIN—On the 29th Sept., at Yokohama, the wife of John Griffin, of a daughter.
 MILLER—On the 10th Oct., at Holmeot Estate, Ambegmona, Ceylon, the wife of L. Munro Miller, Esq., of a daughter.
 PAUL—On the 5th Oct., at Peang, the wife of W. F. B. Paul, of the Colonial Service, of a daughter.
 RICHARDSON—On the 17th Sept., at Swatow, Mrs. T. W. Richardson, of a daughter.
 WADMAN—On the 14th Oct., at Ningpo, the wife of E. Wadman, of a daughter.
 WHYMARK—On the 25th Sept., at Illozo, Mrs. George Whymark, of a son.
 WILDE—On the 22nd Nov., at 15, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting hill, the wife of E. A. Wilde, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- DAVENPORT—USHER—On the 19th Nov., at the British Legation, Brussels, by the Rev. J. C. Jenkins, M.A., Charles Talbot Davenport, 83rd regt, youngest son of William Sharrington Davenport, of Davenport, Shropshire, to Constance Julia, daughter of Herbert Taylor Usher, C.M.G., Governor of Labuan.
 HURST—WATT—On the 6th Oct., at Hong Kong Cathedral, by Rev E. Davis, Acting Colonial Chaplain, R. W. Hurst, of H.M.'s Consular Service, eldest son of Henry

Hurst, of Northwich, to Margaret Orton, eldest daughter of the Rev. D. G. Watt, M.A., of Maudstone.

LATRIE—WARD—On the 22nd Nov., at St. Jude's, South Kensington, by the Rev. R. W. Forrest, D.D., Reginald Peter Northall Laurie, only son of the late Peter Northall Laurie, of 9, Park-crescent, N.W., to Nina, the second daughter of Mrs. Ward, of 35, Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate, and of the late Alfred Ward, of Valparaiso, Chili.

OWEN—DYCKENBERG—On the 22nd Nov., at Chateau de l'Alie, Vevay, France, C. son of Mr. P. Cuthile Owen, C.B., to Emma, daughter of Edouard C. D. Dyckenberg.

DEATHS.

- BEAUMONT—On the 1st Oct., at Foochow, John Morton Beaumont, second son of the late Rev. Dr. Beaumont, in his 42nd year.
 DROEGE—On the 17th Nov., at 4, Rye-terrace, Peckham-rye, of typhoid fever, Albert, son of Albert and Emma Droege, aged five years.
 FRASER—On the 4th Oct., at Tamsui, Formosa, the wife of J. B. Fraser, Medical Missionary.
 JORDAN—On the 25th Sept., at Yokohama, Meltrish Jordan, a native of the State of Maine, U.S.A., Master of the British schooner *Beatrice*.
 LOVE—On the 4th Oct., at Shanghai, Cecil, the infant son of Joseph and Lucy Sarah Love, aged seven months.
 MASSAIS—On the 9th Oct., at Yokohama, Emile Massais, Doctor of Medicine, aged thirty-nine years.
 ROST—On the 23rd Sept., at Amoy, Mrs. Emilie Rost.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—Cotton Fabrics and Yarns: A quiet tone had prevailed, and only Yarns were saleable to any extent, and a slight advance had been established, low and medium qualities of 16/24 and 28/32 attracting more attention than other spinnings. Of Shirtings small sales are reported at low prices, quotations being nominal. For T-Cloths and Drills there was no inquiry: Turkey Reels and Taffelclashes were declining, whereas of Velvets fair deliveries are reported. Yarns were quoted:—No. 16 to 24, \$28.50 to 32.00 per picul, No. 28 to 32, \$32.75 to 35.25 per picul. Woollens: The market had been very quiet during the fortnight, and with the exception of Figured Orleans and Plain Black Orleans, which had been sold at slightly better rates, prices remained as before. Italian Cloth continued without demand, whilst Mousselines de Laine attracted more attention, but so far without quotable improvement in prices. A fair business had been transacted in Unions, Pilots and Blankets. Quotations:—Plain Orleans, 40-42 yds. 32 in., \$5.60 to 7; Figured Orleans, 29-30 yds. 31 in., \$4.25 to 5.50; Plain Mousselines de Laine, 30 yds. 30 in., \$0.163 to 0.18; Cloth Pilots, 54 in. to 56 in., \$0.45 to 0.55; Union, 54 in. to 56 in., \$0.60 to 0.80; Blankets, scarlet and green 6 to 8 lbs., \$0.40 to 0.45 per lb. There was less business doing in Metals, but prices were unaltered. Small lots of Bar Iron had been sold at \$2.80 to 3.50. Lead had also been quoted to small extent at \$7.50 to 7.55 per picul.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—Business during the interval had continued much on the same scale as previously reported, the demand being still almost entirely confined to the lower grades, prices for which were again somewhat dearer. In all grades above fine there appeared to be no demand whatever, and it was impossible to form an opinion as to what natives would be disposed to accept. Settlements were estimated at about 6,000 piculs, and as arrivals had been very small, stocks were again reduced; 3,544 lbs. had been exported to London, per P. and O. steamer Sunda, on the 2nd Oct. Quotations:—Common, \$10 to 11 per picul; good common, \$12 to 14; medium, \$15 to 17; good medium, \$18 to 21; fine \$22 to 24 per picul. Exports from May 1 to date:—To New York 4,609,914, to San Francisco, 1,726,457; to Boston, Chicago, &c., 1,936,038; England, &c., 71,533. Total 8,343,947.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Westall, Galton and Co.'s Weekly Letter of Oct. 13 says:—Considerable transactions have taken place during the past week, and the market, since the arrival on Oct. 10 of the Australian Mail, which brought up several orders, has continued active. Congon: Flavours kinds, of which but few remain on offer, maintain former values. At the commencement of the week, purchases of common and good common were made on more favourable terms, but since the operations for the Colonies commenced, as mentioned above, prices for these grades have again advanced. Souchongs have been taken on more favourable terms. Oolongs have been taken for America on a basis of Tls. 13½ for fair cargo grades, whilst it is also reported that the Tong Mow, and Tong Lee chops have been settled at Tls. 24. Flowery Pekoes: Only one small chop has changed hands. Scented teas remain unchanged. Quotations are:—Congon, flavoury, 1½d. to 1s. 1½d.; good common to flavoury, 8½d. to 1½d.; dust to common, 6½d. to 8½d. Souchong, good, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3½d.; common to fair, 8½d. to 1s. 1½d. Oolong, fair cargo, 1½d.; good cargo, 1s. 0½d.; Tong Lee and Tong Mow, 1s. 4½d. Flowery Pekoe, good, 2s. 0½d. Scented Orange Pekoe, common, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2d. Scented Caper, common, 1s.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—Great excitement had prevailed in the market, a very large business having been done at daily advancing rates, in consequence of better news from the European markets. The greater part of the transactions had been in Hank sorts, and the advance on these was much larger than on other descriptions. Stocks had been greatly reduced. The reported settlements had included large quantities of silk, which were still in foreigners' godowns awaiting inspection. Bad weather had, no doubt, interfered with the examination of purchases, but on the other hand there was less anxiety to buy at the close, and it may therefore be expected that a good deal would be rejected. Settlements had been 1,600 bales of Hawks, 500 bales of Oshius and 100 bales of Filatures, making a total of 2,200 bales. Arrivals had been 1,200 bales and Stocks consisted of about 600 bales. The total export

since July 1 to date had been 5,860 bales, against 13,947 bales for same period last year. Quotations were:—Hanks, best No. 1 and 2, 21s. 3d. to 21s. 11d.; good No. 2, 20s. 6d. to 20s. 11d.; good all round No. 2, 19s. 10d. to 20s. 2d.; medium No. 3, 18s. 10d. to 19s. 6d.; common to inferior No. 4 and 5, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. Oshius, best, 20s. 2d. to 20s. 6d.; good and medium, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.; Hamatski, good to best, 17s. 2d. to 17s. 10d.; common to medium, 16s. 1d. to 16s. 9d. Kakeda, extra, 21s. 11d. to 22s. 7d.; best, 20s. 11d. to 21s. 7d.; good, 19s. 10d. to 20s. 6d. Filatures, 21s. 11d. to 27. Silkworm's Eggs: Arrivals had been 1,097,000 cards and sales about 180,000 cards. The supply had been greater than the demand, and consequently prices had receded. Best Oshius were worth 40 to 80 cents, and other sorts 15 to 30 cents per card. Only a few choice cards had been bought at \$1.50.

SHANGHAI.—The *North China Herald* report says:—Another small excitement has taken place in Silk since the English mailleft, and rates paid have again gradually hardened, until we are now some 11s. 15 to 20 over those ruling at the opening of the new season. Demand has been principally confined to buyers for the Continent, and native speculators appear to be satisfied with their present interest, which is said to consist of nearly one-third of the silk in stock. Settlements are about 1,600 bales for the outgoing steamer, the market closing very quiet but firm at the following quotations:—Blue Elephant, 20s. 10d.; May-fong Elephant, 20s. 8d.; Beautiful Woman, No. 2, 20s. 1d.; Buffalo Chop, No. 2, 20s. 1d.; Dragon Chop, No. 4, 19s. 8d.; Mountain Chop, No. 1, 19s. 5d. to 19s. 9d.; Pab-huc and Pab-ling, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 2d.; S.S.S. 18s. 9d.; Yun-loh and Sze-loh 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d.; Van-shen and Chay-shen 18s. to 19s. There has been a moderate demand for Kahings, and nearly 100 bales of reeels have changed hands at about 11s. 20 per picul advance. Arrivals have hardly kept pace with settlements, and the unsold stock is about 16,000 to 16,500 bales. Including shipments by this mail steamer the export adds up to about 10,500 bales, against 50,500 last year, 37,000 in 1875 and 45,000 in 1874.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, Nov. 24, Parsee (str.).
At SHANGHAI.—From London, Nov. 21, Leander.
At HONG KONG.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., Oct. 11, Abercorn; 15, Colorado; 16, Memnon; Nov. 22, Elizabeth Nicholson; from Liverpool, Nov. 19, Sarpodon (str.); from London, 19, C. R. Bishop; 21, Bertha (str.).
At BATAVIA.—From Newcastle, Sept. 29, Indien; from New York, Oct. 3, Olustee; 9, Obed Baxter; from Cardiff, 5, Mauritius; 6, Friedsburg; 9, Yuca; from Greenock, 5, Sevilla; from Amsterdam, Jan Van Haften; from Rio Janeiro, 3, Aldebaran; 4, Californie; Nov. 17, Strasburg; from Buenos Ayres, Ada Stodt.
At MACASSAR.—From Rotterdam, Aug. 26, Trieste.
At SINGAPORE.—From Fremantle, Oct. 9, Lady Louisa; from Cardiff, Nov. 21, M. J. K., Times, Louis Eugene; from London, 22, Gordon Castle (str.); from Glasgow, 26, Carrick Castle.
At ANJER.—From Glasgow, for Shanghai, Nov. 9, Hopewell.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—For Melbourne, Sept. 29, Fetisch; for the Channel, f.o., Oct. 8, Annie W. Weston.
From SHANGHAI.—For New York via Amoy, Oct. 10, Braemar Castle (str.).
From FOCHOOW.—For Sydney, Oct. 4, Airlie; for London, 10, Edinburgh Castle; 11, Juan (str.).
From HONG KONG.—For San Francisco, Oct. 17, Jubilee.
From BATAVIA.—For Amsterdam, Sept. 25, Mr. Jacob Van Lennep; 26, Alcmara Victrix; Oct. 2, Gripen; 3, Arabia; 11, Auguste, Amphitrite, Thorbecke II.; Nov. 9, Jacob Roggeveen; 15, Torrington (str.); for New York, Sept. 26, Valiant.
From MACASSAR.—For Holland, Aug. 31, Nieuwe Waterweg.
From SAMARANG.—For Amsterdam, Oct. 3, Amstel.
From SOERABAYA.—For the Channel, f.o., Oct. 4, Saga.
From PASSAROEANG.—For the Channel, f.o., Oct. 1, Berbice.
From PADANG.—For New York, Sept. 22, Fokke.
From SINGAPORE.—For Liverpool, Oct. 17, Anna; for London, 26, Juan (str.), Ulysses (str.); Nov. 19, Glenfinlas (str.); for New York, Nov. 19, Glenearn (str.).

EXPORTS FROM YOKOHAMA.

	TEA.			
	From May 1, 1876-7.	From May 1, 1875-6.	From May 1, 1874-5.	From May 1, 1873-4.
To New York	10,670,287	13,127,857	10,952,774	8,409,838
„ San Francisco	3,092,709	3,154,806	4,461,329	3,459,132
„ Boston, Chicago, &c.	2,237,397	2,565,543	1,132,186	996,372
„ England	211,235	37,537	—	—
Total	16,211,628	18,885,743	16,546,289	12,865,342

	SILK.			
	From July 1, 1876-7.	From July 1, 1875-6.	From July 1, 1874-5.	From July 1, 1873-4.
To England	10,760	4,878	5,214	7,015
„ France	9,584	8,362	6,246	6,254
„ America	150	108	115	162
„ Other countries	723	243	366	1,089
Total	21,217	13,591	11,941	14,520

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1877-78.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA.				SILK
	From Shanghai and Hankow.	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total Bales and Cases.
From May 16, 1877, to Oct. 10, 1877	65009291	33101937	709752	12791775	119707662
From May 16, 1876, to Oct. 10, 1876	60793801	37750565	1670895	12194360	121436593

TO THE CONTINENT.

From June 1, to Oct. 10, 1877	...	...	...	...	513496	6661
Do. do. to do. 1876	...	...	...	...	5325781	40938

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

From June 1, to Oct. 10, 1877	...	...	...	...	23647999	2304
Do. do. to do. 1876	...	...	...	...	20226699	2684

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

From June 1, to Oct. 10, 1877	...	...	...	...	13,692,218	...
Do. do. to do. 1876	...	...	...	...	13,560,859	...

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales
1843 to 1844	51,022,600	18,600	1864 to 1865	121,236,870	32,313
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	22,114	1865 to 1866	118,333,042	62,890
1846 to 1847	63,972,000	61,283	1866 to 1867	118,423,290	50,052
1847 to 1848	77,327,800	50,181	1867 to 1868	116,890,430	57,449
1848 to 1849	92,249,300	68,315	1868 to 1869	122,789,404	70,917
1849 to 1850	76,990,255	83,134	1869 to 1870	139,740,193	63,807
1850 to 1851	65,789,792	61,169	1870 to 1871	131,959,850	51,329
1851 to 1852	85,560,452	70,644	1871 to 1872	149,774,395	64,589
1852 to 1853	90,066,160	79,199	1872 to 1873	151,869,262	57,263
1853 to 1854	109,851,040	72,847	1873 to 1874	144,588,626	47,373
1854 to 1855	121,273,540	46,603	1874 to 1875	161,964,407	85,109
1855 to 1856	117,162,586	...	1875 to 1876	166,318,297	87,483

EXPORT OF TEA FROM HIOGO, SEASON 1877-78.

To New York	...	3,538,301
„ Chicago	...	627,177
„ Boston	...	286,869
„ San Francisco	...	149,902
„ Canada	...	53,320
„ London	...	—
Total	...	4,655,568

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FROM MANILA, CEBU, AND ILO ILO FROM JAN. 1 TO OCT. 3, 1877 AND 1876.

Produce.		Great Britain.		Continent of Europe.		United States.		Australia.		San Francisco.	
		1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Sugar	Tons.	43779	37887	2154	1210	52303	15542	—	974	6547	15628
Heup	Bales.	10458	11891	864	2770	102713	70214	2517	10288	6106	18250
Coffee	Tons.	1565	503	1506	1682	—	—	—	—	119	303
Cigars	Wils.	8286	6076	1677	320	7101	395	1185	4137	250	273
Indigo	Qzls.	95	159	—	12	2108	1629	—	—	—	—

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to Oct. 24, 1877.		Total to Oct. 24, 1876.	
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Tin	14,185	34,862	...	...
Gambier	369,172	282,141	...	...
Cutch	2,209	1,314	...	...
Pearl Sago	56,421	58,816	...	...
Sago Flour	173,034	176,918	...	...
Tapioca	47,003	41,669	...	...
Black Pepper	93,093	92,742	...	...
White Pepper	33,198	26,432	...	...
Coffee	12,851	18,056	...	...
Gutta Percha	20,854	13,742	...	...
Gum Benjamin	1,586	1,649	...	...
Gum Copal	4,742	2,271	...	...
Gamboge	221	296	...	...
Rattans	57,995	55,213	...	...
Buffalo Hides	37,550	17,529	...	...
Cow Hides	760	2,100	...	...
Buffalo Horns	6,430	4,469	...	...

EXPORTS FROM PENANG TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to Oct. 20, 1877.		Total to Oct. 20, 1876.	
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Tin	17,131	54,457	...	...
Sugar	23,000	83,835	...	...
Black Pepper	57,037	38,250	...	...
White Pepper	4,267	2,639	...	...
Cloves	213	17	...	...
Tobacco	1,662	7,735	...	...
Tapioca	21,438	13,081	...	...
Hides	1,459	5,019	...	...
Horns	206	546	...	...
India-rubber	356	36	...	...
Mace	348	324	...	...
Nutmegs	845	1,227	...	...
Rattans	2,693	9,943	...	...
Coffee	145	170	...	...

EXCHANGES. &c.

[For dates see first page.]
ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 0½d.	4s. 0½d. to 4s. 1d.	4s. 1½d.
Shanghai " " " " " "	5s. 5½d.	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Canton " " " " " "	3s. 11½d. to 3s. 11½d.	3s. 11½d.	3s. 11½d.
Hong Kong " " " " " "	4s. 0½d.	4s. 0½d.	4s. 0½d.
Manila " " " " " "	4s. 0½d.	4s. 0½d. to 4s. 0½d.	4s. 0½d. to 4s. 0½d.
Penang " " " " " "	4s. 1d.	4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.	
Bills on India " " " " " "	Rs. 301 to 303	Rs. 219	
" " Hong Kong " " " " " "	27½ to 27½ dca.		
Bar silver " " " " " "	11s. 11½d.	9 prem. (nominal)	
Mexican dollars " " " " " "	Tls. 73.1.75	1 prem. (nominal)	

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 47 prem.
 Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 235.
 Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 145.
 Steam Tug and Boat Association, Tls. 110 (nominal).
 French Gas Company, Tls. 71.
 Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, \$675.
 North China Insurance Company, Tls. 860.
 Yangtze Insurance Association, Tls. 775.
 Union Insurance Society, \$1100.
 China Traders' Company (Limited), \$2900.
 China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 1724.
 Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Tls. 103.
 Chinese Imperial Loan, \$101.
 Postoffice Dock Company, Tls. 88.
 China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 75.
 Shanghai Steam Navigation Company (in liquidation), Tls. 26.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 47 per cent. prem.
 Hong Kong Gas Company, \$75 per share.
 Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 16 per cent. discount.
 China Traders' Insurance Company, \$2,800 per share.
 Hotel Shares, \$50 per share.
 Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 18 per cent. dis.
 Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, \$675 per share.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton, \$950 per share.
 China Fire Insurance Company, \$170 per share.
 Chinese Insurance Company, \$347 per share.
 Chinese Imperial Loan, \$103 (exchange 1s. 14d).
 Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 25 per share.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares (\$100 paid), \$145.
 New Harbour Dock Company (\$100 paid), par.
 Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
 Galena Mining Company (\$5 paid), nominal.
 Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

* * * The latest telegrams report the rate for six months bank bills at Singapore 4s. 0d., Hong Kong 3s. 11½d., at Shanghai 5s. 5½d.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Nov. 19, at Falmouth, from Akyab Dominion; 20, at Texel, from Kobe, Laurel; 21, at Boston, from Ho Ilo, Valley Forge; at Greenock, from Probolinggo, Euterpe; at Liverpool, from Singapore, G.B.S.; 22, passed Deal, for London, from Singapore Carolus, Magnus; 21, at Brouwershaven, from Tjilatjap, A and W. C.; 23, at Queenstown, from Samarang, Hoiden; 24, at Falmouth, from Samarang, Fiery Cross; at Plymouth, from Bassein, Craigielea; at London, from Penang, Annie Main.

SPOKEN.—Noach IV., Rotterdam for Batavia, Oct. 19, 12 N., 27 W.; Harkaway, London for Hong Kong, Oct. 20, 11 N., 26 W.; Ellen Rickmers, Hong Kong for London, Sept. 25, 26 S., 6 E.; St. Elmo, Hong Kong for Callao, Oct. 20, 29 N., 129 W.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 30, from Astoria, for Hong Kong, Alden Besse; Nov. 21, from Glasgow, for Manila, Eslington (str.); from Southampton, for Batavia, Drenthe (str.); 21, from London, for Penang, &c., Galley of Lorne (str.); for Yokohama, &c., Laura; 23, from London, for Penang, &c., Lorne (str.); 24, for Shanghai, Fantisic.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—Nov. 20, Friesland, Java for Rotterdam; 22, Malabar, London for Penang, &c.; 24, Conrad, Nieuwe Diep for Batavia; Cadiz, Liverpool for Manila; Achilles, Liverpool for Penang, &c.

CASUALTIES.—New York, Nov. 16, the Gamecock, at Boston, from Singapore, arrived with decks swept.—Shields.—Nov. 19, the Red Deer, Sunderland, for Penang, after sailing, began to make about one inch water per hour, but the pumps sucked readily; two days afterwards the crew refused duty, and the ship bore up for the Tyne.—London.—Nov. 19, the commander of the P. and O. steamer Sumatra writes that at noon of Nov. 5 he saw the State of Alabama (str.), bound London to Singapore, on shore in three fathoms, off Mocha; while attempting to tow her off the hawser parted, and as the steamer was in no danger, the Sumatra, having no time to wait, proceeded. Greenock, Nov. 23, during a heavy gale last night the Euterpe, from Java, drove on H.M.S. Narcissus, and had a few small spars carried away. Queenstown, Nov. 23, the Eslington (s.), from Glasgow, for Manila, put in here this morning through stress of weather, and with deck cargo shifted, and loss of topgallant masts. The Master of the Hoiden, from Samarang, reports that when off Cape Clear a heavy sea came on board and broke two boats and part of bulwarks. Hong Kong, Nov. 18, the Queensbury, New York, for Yokohama, with petroleum, struck on a rock, backed off, and foundered in deep water, lon. 117 E., lat. 9 N., all hands safe. Nov. 23, the Ste Adresse (?) has arrived with the crew of the Granger, lost at sea. Macassar, by telegraph, dated Singapore, Nov. 23, the Ribston has become a wreck, vessel and cargo sold for 10,250 gilders. Batavia, Nov. 23, the Leicester will proceed to

Sourabaya for repairs, the pumps will keep her full. Cape Town, the Patria, Cardiff for Hong Kong, put in here on Nov. 4 with a slight leak. MISCELLANEOUS.—Deal, Nov. 20, at anchor, from Helvoet, for Samarang, Thirza. Gibraltar, sailed, Nov. 12, Heron (str.), Glasgow for Manila. Barcelona, sailed, Nov. 15, Cadiz (str.), Liverpool for Manila. Liverpool, Nov. 21, the G. B. S., here from Singapore, experienced nothing but fine weather during the passage, and only furled sails for six hours yesterday.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—MARSEILLES, Nov. 23.—The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Yangtze, with the mails from China and Japan, arrived here at 4 A.M. to-day. She brings 90 passengers and a general cargo, including 1,027 bales of silk, 13,055 packages of tea, 138 packages of plants, 684 packages of sundries, also specie valued at £6,106, for London, which part of her cargo will be forwarded to its destination per Company's steamer Euphrate, due in London on or about the 5th of December.

HEAVY PORTION OF LAST INWARD MAIL.—SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 25.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Hydaspes, from Port Said on the 12th inst., with the heavy Indian, China, and Australian mails, arrived to-day.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 24.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Pera, with the Indian and China mails, left to-day for Brindisi.

INWARD MAIL DUE DECEMBER 17.—GALLE, Nov. 23.—The P. and O. steamer Poonah leaves here at noon to-day for Suez and Southampton, with the China and Australia mails, and specie valued at £380,000.

OUTWARD MAIL OF OCT. 19.—SINGAPORE, Nov. 21.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Djennah, from Marseilles, Oct. 21, and Galle Nov. 12, has arrived here.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, Nov. 23.—Tone of Cotton Goods dull; 8½ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 1.8.0; Silk market strong; No. 4 Tsatlee Tls. 425.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONG KONG, Nov. 22.—Tone of Cotton Goods quiet; 8½ lbs. Grey Shirtings, \$2.25; 16-24 Water Twist, \$95. Total export of Tea to date 139,000,000 lbs.

MR. JOHN MORTON BEAUMONT, M.R.C.S.—Many an old "Guy's" man, and many an old China resident, will hear with great regret of the death of Mr. John Morton Beaumont, at Foochow. A member of a highly talented family, the son of an eminent preacher, he entered Guy's as a student in 1854. As an able and brilliant debater at the Pupils' Physical Society, and as enthusiastically devoted to music, he will be long remembered by his contemporaries. In 1858 he went out to China as surgeon in the P. and O. Company, and while there settled at Foochow, in practice, in 1859. Here he remained till 1865, when he returned to England for two years, applying himself during his stay to the study of his profession, especially in the Eye Clinic, at Guy's Hospital. He returned to Foochow in 1867, and, in addition to ordinary professional work there, established and vigorously carried on a large native hospital, till his death on Oct. 1, 1877. Fitted by intellectual power to fill the highest position in his profession, well skilled in his professional work, socially warm-hearted, cordial, and hospitable, a most accomplished musician, he will be an irreparable loss to the society which he led and adorned. Such a man would have become great as a teacher, had his lot so fallen, and he will long live in the memory of those who surrounded him, and upon whom he never failed to exert an elevating and wholesome influence. Direct in expression, and scorning untruth or concealment, a faithful and careful adviser in his profession, his life has carried its lesson well. Though he remained a simple M.R.C.S., he carried the highest powers of one of the highest class of minds into his daily work, and the lives of such men stand out as "beacons" or "beckoners" for all to attempt to follow.

Ita vita est hominum quasi cum lulis tessera,
 Si illud quod est maxime opus jactu non cadit,
 Illud quod cecidit foris, id arte ut corrigas.

BY SEA TO SIBERIA.—Sir Allen Young, of the Pandora, attended a recent meeting of the Dutch Arctic Committee at the Hague, and addressed the meeting. A sum of fl.32,000 (nearly £3,000) has been collected or promised, and it is stated that only fl.10,000 more are required. It was resolved to proceed immediately to the building of a small sailing vessel of eighty tons, and Sir Allen Young pronounced his opinion that not only was a craft of that calibre perfectly fit to undertake the expedition proposed, but that the dangers attending an Arctic voyage were not so great or so many for a comparatively small vessel as for a larger craft. Sir Allen Young said he had no doubt of the success of the expedition, since he had learnt to appreciate the Dutch officers upon whom would devolve the command. Several naval officers volunteered their services after the meeting, and the expedition was definitely fixed for May next year.

AN extraordinary loss of treasure has occurred in the course of transmission from Australia to Galle. A box containing 5,000 sovereigns, one of six forwarded by the Oriental Bank at Sydney, was put on board the Aroca at that port on Aug. 3, and transhipped into the China at Melbourne. On the arrival of the China at Galle it was discovered that the box had been broken open and the gold abstracted.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Bachelor in Divinity on the Rev. William Henry Gomes, of St. Andrew's Mission, Singapore, on account of his distinguished missionary services.

Literature, Science, &c.

The Christmas publications are beginning to attract notice, and upon the whole the collection seems to be good, notwithstanding the adverse prognostications. Among other works announced, is one by Macmillan, which, in a series of short volumes, will give the biographies of the leading English authors. Captain Burnaby is about to produce another work. He has left in order to investigate affairs in Bulgaria and to penetrate as far as Plevna. Cobden's speeches and writings are shortly to be published by the Club bearing his name. Among recent literary *ou dits* it is worthy of note that the Queen is reported to have recommended "Edgar and I, the Story of a Home," for the perusal of the Empress of Russia. In his valuable work, published two years ago and entitled "The Language and Literature of China," Professor Douglas, of the British Museum and occupant of the Chair of Chinese at King's College, London, mentions a vast encyclopedia in that language, a copy of which, in spite of its extreme rarity, happened to be then procurable, and which he hoped might find its way to the shelves of our National Library. This hope will shortly be realised, and the department under Professor Douglas's charge will be enriched with this colossal work. This Encyclopedia of Literature, of the *editio princeps*, of which the Trustees, by a great stroke of fortune, having secured a copy, is entitled "Koo kim too shoo tseih ching," or, "A Complete Collection of Ancient and Modern Books, with Illustrations." During the reign of the Emperor Kang-he (1661-1721) it occurred to that Monarch that, in view of the gradual alterations which were being introduced into the texts of works of interest and value, it would be advisable to reprint such from the old editions. He therefore appointed a commission and directed them to reprint, in one huge collection, all such works as they might deem worthy of preservation. A complete set of copper type was cast for the undertaking, and when the Commissioners brought their labours to a close, they were able to lay before the Emperor a very palpable proof of their diligence, in the shape of a compilation consisting of 6,109 volumes. The contents they divided under thirty-four heads, embracing works on every subject contained in the national literature. Only a small edition was printed off in the first instance, and before long the Government, yielding to the necessities of a severe monetary crisis, ordered the copper type employed to print it to be melted down for cash. Thus only a few copies of the first edition are in existence, and it is but rarely that one finds its way into the market. It so happened that one was offered for sale at Peking, and of this the Trustees are fortunate enough to have become possessors. It will be a treasure of literature of the greatest value, even among the many valuable Chinese works already at the British Museum, and which elicited so much surprise and admiration from the Chinese Ministers. An important collection of Hebrew manuscripts has also recently been brought to London, and the question of their purchase is now being considered by the authorities of the British Museum. They are forty in number, and come from Sana and Yemen. Thirteen of them are Biblical. Some are in book form, some are scrolls.

The last number of the *Osszeshasonlito Irodalomtörténelmi Lapok* contains a short account of the tragic death of George Browning, the author of *Footprints*, and of several translations and other studies from the *Edda* and the Icelandic sagas. He died in a fit of delirium at Sároberke, the country seat of Count Teleki. Among the poetical contents of this journal are a couple of folk-songs in the dialect of the Transylvanian gipsies. Mr. Butler is continuing his translations from Vörösmarty, and contributes a very close rendering of "Szep Ilonka," as well as a shorter piece by Carl Szász, the critical writer.

The *Anti-Slavery Reporter* for the present month takes notice of Colonel Gordon's difficulties. It appears from a communication from Mr. Arthur Arnould to *The Times* that he expresses his surprise that with all his power of life and death he cannot suppress the slave-trade. There are no more of the great caravans in which slaves were passed down from Upper Egypt in droves; but Colonel Gordon says that little batches of four or five continue, and will do so unless he can find some remedy which he cannot as yet see. Mr. Arnould holds that nothing but a total abolition of forced labour will put an end to the difficulties.

On the 9th inst. a lecture on China was delivered by T. Jenner, Esq., in the Rooms of the British and Foreign School at Long Milford, near Sudbury. The lecture was illustrated by numerous views of scenes and events in China, as also specimens of the literature and a variety of other objects. The lecturer gave specimens of the marvellous power of a special adaptation of Stokes's Mnemonic System for Memorising the Chinese Characters. A Chinese ballad and other varieties illustrative of the manners and customs of the people enlivened the occasion; and the lecture concluded with a brief account of the introduction of the Bible into China, the meeting having been called in the interest of the British and Foreign Bible Society. On the motion of Mr. A. Wylie, Agent of the Society in China, seconded by Mr. J. G. Stead, a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer was passed by acclamation.

At the first ordinary meeting of the session of the Institution of Civil Engineers, held on Nov. 13, Mr. George Robert Stephenson, President, in the chair, the paper read was a "Review of the Progress of Steam Shipping during the last Quarter of a Century," by Mr. Alfred Holt, M. Inst., C.E., of Liverpool. In the interval referred to it might be broadly stated that British carriage by sea had been transferred from sailing vessels to steamers. The production of steamers had been greatly fostered at the commencement of the period by the remunerative nature of the transport services during the Crimean war. Three changes of construction had rendered this extension possible. They were—the screw propeller, the iron vessel, and the compound engine. The peculiar merits of the screw propeller were, that it was equally effective at varying drafts, that it was indifferent to rolling, and that it was capable of being used either for low or high powers. By the construction of iron vessels much greater carrying capacity, in proportion to the power required for propulsion was possible than could have been attained with wood. The process of lengthening the vessel, for the purpose of arriving at the greatest displacement with the least resistance, had gone through several interesting phases. Probably the most economical vessels were now somewhat of the following proportions:—Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ times the beam, and depth $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ thereof. These vessels had engines of one nominal horse power to 10 tons of gross register tonnage, and realised an average speed of $8\frac{1}{2}$ knots per hour. The compound engine was merely an application of long-ennunciated ideas to appropriate purposes. The three properties of steam—direct pressure, expansion, and condensation—could, no doubt, be utilised for the production of power more economically in one cylinder than in two or more; but the circumstances suiting such application rarely presented themselves afloat. A long stroke, a deliberate movement of parts, and an arrangement of valves admitting great range of expansion, and, therefore, complicated in details, were necessary. The first and second were not practicable, and the third was inadmissible, in a screw steamer; but where these could be obtained, as in the walking-beam engine of the American paddle-wheel boat, the duty performed for the fuel consumed approached very nearly to that of the best compound engines, although the pressures were much less. Mr. Holt availed of the opportunity of condemning the system of postal subsidies.

At the meeting of the Zoological Society, held on the 20th inst., Professor Flower in the chair, a paper from the Marquis of Tweeddale was read on the "Ornithology of the Philippines," from data supplied to his lordship by Mr. Everett, who is engaged in exploring the naturalistic treasures of those islands. It appears from Mr. Everett's discoveries that there are seventy-eight known species of birds there. Most of the birds obtained by Mr. Everett were got near some coal mines in the country, where *Tringgallus luconensis* and *cucutia hematurpophya* were flying in flocks. There was also another cockatoo similar to the latter, but with a red splash on the breast. Several of the species discovered possessed peculiar interest, such as the *orolus assimilis*, a representative form of the remarkable *O. Steerei* of Negros and Basilan. *Xantholaima rosa*, hitherto beyond Java and Sumatra only known from Negros. Four rare specimens of birds from Cebu were passed round for examination by the Fellows present. A paper was also read by Professor Garrod on the "Anatomy of the Chinese Water Deer, *Hydropotes inermis*," first discovered by the late Mr. Swinhoe on the Yangtze. He pointed out the difference between these animals and the true *cervidae*, these deer having no antlers and long canine teeth, and a different formation of the skull.

At the Astronomical Society, on Nov. 9, Dr. Huggins, President, in the chair, Lord Lindsay read parts of Mr. Gill's Reports to the Society respecting his expedition to Ascension. The observations for determining the parallax of Mars extend from July 31 to Oct. 3. Satisfactory observations had been obtained on thirty-two evenings and twenty-five mornings, and altogether 327 complete measures of distance had been secured. Duplicate copies of the original observations accompanied the Reports. The Astronomer Royal read a paper "On the Inferences for the Value of Mean Solar Parallax and other Elements deducible from the Telescope Observations of the Transit of Venus, Dec. 8, 1874, which were made in the British Expedition for the Observation of that Transit." He stated that the paper was supplementary to his official Report laid before Parliament, and that the result for the sun's parallax was $8''.754$. Professor Adams gave an account of his paper "On the Motion of the Moon's Node in the Case when the Orbits of the Sun and Moon are supposed to have no Eccentricities and their mutual Inclination is supposed to be indefinitely small."

On the 21st inst. the British Archaeological Association held the opening meeting of the present session in its Rooms, 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly. The chair was taken by Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., and there was a large attendance of members and visitors to hear a lecture on "The Obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle," by Dr. Birch, F.S.A., Keeper of the Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum. The Chairman having introduced that gentleman as the greatest of our hieroglyphical scholars, and therefore the most competent to instruct us on the subject, Dr. Birch, in the course of his address

described more particularly the Alexandrian obelisks and their inscriptions.

The *Bollettino* of the Italian Geographical Society contains, among other matter, a description by M. Schouw-Santvoort of his journey across the island of Sumatra in March and April of the present year, and a sketch-map showing the route taken by Carlo Piaggia in 1876 from Dufé to Lake Capelli.

At the Conference on the Reform and Codification of International Law, which was lately held at Antwerp under the presidency of Lord O'Hagan, a report was presented on the intercourse of Christian with non-Christian races. It is stated that Kuo Ta-jen, the Chinese Ambassador, has had this report translated into Chinese for the information of his Government.

From a recently issued report of the committee formed to promote the institution of a Celtic Chair in the University of Edinburgh, we learn that the available fund now amounts to £10,355 19s. 10d., which, as subscriptions continue to flow in, is expected to reach £12,000. Amongst the recent donations is one of £100 from the Duke of Westminster.

Dr. George Macdonald, the author of "Alec Forbes," and many novels and poems, has been awarded a pension of £100 a year on the Civil List.

Professor Brewer has resigned his Professorship of English Language and Literature at King's College, London.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, Nov. 20.

During the past week, in want of actual occurrences relating to the general political situation, rumours about renewed endeavours of a mediation have circulated, of which we only find it necessary to take notice, as Germany was to have a predominant part in it. It was said that the Porte had demanded Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador at Constantinople, to use his influence upon his Government for a mediation from the side of the latter, but that the Prince had denied this demand by advising the Porte to address herself to the Emperor of Russia direct. This rumour, though in more than one view appears utterly incredible and unfounded, the more so as Austria not at all had been taken notice of in this combination. On the other hand, some perhaps too anxious politicians again see clouds arising on our political sky, on account of the failure of the renewal of the Customs treaty between Austria and Germany; they are of opinion that the relations between the two named Governments are fast getting slack, and mean to perceive a decided leaning to France of those Austrians which are unable to forget the years 1864 to 1866. At the same time, rumours are about that against the custom of past times energetic efforts are made at Rome and otherwise to make Cardinal Ledochowski the follower to Pius IX. If this really should be the case, the clerical combat, which at present appears to be somewhat abating, of course would soon again be in full flames, as the former Archbishop of Posen and Primate of Polonia, when bearing the tiara, certainly would try all possible means to take his revenge on the German Government, which deposed him from his bishopric and banished him from his original country. The situation in France is regarded as the third factor in the new problem which, if it should prove true, indeed, would display very dark aspects for the future. But fortunately Prince Bismarck is still alive and, although enjoying his holidays, still on the alert, and it is beyond doubt that the great diplomat in time will find the means again to disperse these clouds, which fortunately as yet are hardly visible.

Prince Bismarck's stay at Varzin will probably be prolonged until Christmas. Last week, Herr van Friedenthal, the Minister *ad interim* for Home Affairs, paid him a visit at his tusculum to consult the Chancellor on the administrative reforms, to which the latter has been in objection of late. At the same time some officials have been at Varzin, sent by the Postmaster-general, in order to show the Prince the newly-invented telephone, which pleased him so very much that this instrument is now working between the Prince's estates in Pomerania and Berlin.

The Prussian Diet has held no session of interest during the past week, nearly the whole topic of its debates being the budget for the period 1877-78. On the 15th of this month the Grand Duke of Baden opened the Ständekammer at Karlsruhe personally.

The emigration to trans-Atlantic ports in direct passage, or *via* Hamburg, during the first ten months of the running year shows a continued decrease against former years, as to be seen below. From 1st Jan. to 31st of Oct. have been shipped from our port, or *via* Hamburg, 1872, 65,151 persons; 1873, 62,765; 1874, 39,285; 1875, 29,275; 1876, 26,257; and 1877, only 20,345; during the month of October 2,383 emigrants left our town, against 2,404 in 1876, 2,873 in 1875, 5,242 in 1874, 8,467 in 1873, and 11,715 in 1872.

On Thursday last the Chinese Embassy arrived at Berlin, and have taken up their residence in an elegant mansion hired for this purpose. Five other mandarins are still expected to come from the Celestial Empire.

On the 14th inst. at Berlin a treaty of commerce has been signed between Germany and Roumania, founded, as it is said, on the basis of mutual allowance of the rights of the most favoured nations. In the form of the treaty the acknowledgment of Roumania as an independent State it is said has been avoided, so that the identical declarations of the Northern Powers of Oct. 20, 1874, at Constantinople, had not been surpassed. Notwithstanding this there is much talked about this event at Berlin.

A telegram from Berlin of Sunday last, announced the arrest of a Poleonian of the name of V. Lyskowski, who had come to Berlin on purpose of assassinating both the Emperor and Prince Bismarck. The

culprit afterwards was recognised after a photograph as a falsifier of the name of Sugowski, belonging to a small place in one of the Eastern Provinces, after which recognition he declared his first confession of the intended double murder as utterly untrue and totally invented. The case appears not to be of great importance.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Some articles have been in good demand during the past week, and rather considerable transactions have been made. The prevailing animation may be considered as a consequence of the lowering of the discount rate by the Imperial Bank as well as of the more energetic operations of the Russians, which latter are taken as a view of a more speedily finishing of the war. Money remains very abundant.

COFFEE.—Coffee was quiet early in the week, and later on the enhanced positions of the Austrian Customs tariff induced buyers to take for Austro-Hungary suitable lots at an advance of 2c. to 3c. per lb. In addition to this other qualities went also higher in value, and the market closes very firm to-day. Quotation for Java quality is unchanged at m.1.05 to 1.50.

SUGAR.—Transactions of first-hand parcels are not reported. Quotations are:—Manila, brown, clayed, m.2½ to 2½; do., unclayed, m.18 to 20; Mauritius, brown, m.18 to 24; do., yellow, m.26 to 28; Batavia, white, m.31 to 32½; do., yellow and grey, m.26½ to 29½; do., brown, m.18 to 24½; Siam, Benares and China, white, m.29 to 31; Zanzibar, brown and yellow, m.20 to 29; China, brown and yellow, m.18 to 27 per 100 lbs.

RICE.—Sales of dressed as well as of raw quality have been of no importance, and natives had therefore partly to submit a reduction.

TEA is unchanged in tendency; of first-hand parcels 226/8 boxes Congou and 100/4 boxes Java found buyers.

COTTON.—In addition to some parcels of American Provenience 75 bales Oomrawutte have changed owners at 51c.

SPICES.—Ginger: Bengal quiet, at m.24 to 24½; African neglected, at m.25 to 26; Cochin, in good demand, at m.64 to 85; Nutmegs are inquired for at m.2.80 to 3.20; Mace at m.2.20 to 2.30; Cloves: Amboina are wanting; Zanzibar rising, quotation for the latter, at m.143 to 145; do., Stalks, firm, at m.40 to 41; Pepper quiet; Singapore quality, at m.36½ to 37; Batavia and Penang, at m.34 to 34½; White, at m.65 to 75.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The tendency on the various markets has been flat during the past week, and the only stimulating feature was the issue of the new Russian loan on Thursday last, which has found a good reception on all German markets. The full amount of the loan has not been taken, but nobody can be surprised by this fact if he takes in mind the existing political circumstances in the East. In addition to the new loan some other investment papers came forward, and show partly a remarkable advance. The reported fall of Kars has given a new stimulus, and the week closes rather firm.

SHIPPING.

Although much impeded by the fearful gales, the trade on the river side has still been well supported. A good many arrivals, as departures have taken place, and the harbour by no means appears lonesome. Of arrivals from the Far East we have to report the Soukar, Renant, from Rangoon; Saturnus, Shade, from Flint Island; Ka Moi, Rakemann, from Ilo Ilo; of departures: Galata, s.s., Boehme, for Penang, Singapore and China; Indra, Wilder, for Penang; Bonito, Weseenberg, for Chefoo; Elizabeth Childs, Lindberg, for Hong Kong (since put into an English port in distress); and A. H. Wille, Haeveker, for Rangoon. At Bremen arrived: Nelson, Faithful, from Rangoon, and Eleanor, Pankhorst, from Bassein; sailed: Andreas Rickmers, for East India. Of vessels on the berth for Eastward we can name: Christian, for Penang and Singapore; Pandur, for Manila, and Otto for Hong Kong. As regards shipping up the Baltic, it appears that the Russian ports, especially Cronstadt, Reval and Riga, the three principal ones, for the present year are much more favoured by nature as many years back. In former years these ports in general at the beginning or the middle of November were totally blocked by ice, whereas now daily five or six degrees of warmth is reported, and shipping to the benefit of the country going on as fast as ever.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21.

The Second Chamber reassembled on the 19th inst., after six weeks' recess. The Minister of the Home Department, Mr. Kappeyne Van de Capello, said that a Ministerial programme would be quite superfluous. Everyone knew the principles of the new Cabinet, and what the Ministers intended to do. They began their task by retracting no fewer than twelve Bills that were laid before the members by their predecessors, and amongst these the most important is the measure which proposed to regulate the lower-class educational system. To-morrow the Chamber will deal with the East India Budget, and as soon as the budgets are discussed Mr. Kappeyne will lay before the members a new Lower Class Education Bill. It creates a good deal of dissatisfaction that Mr. de Ros van Alderwerelt persists in maintaining his position as representative of Leeuwarder in the Second Chamber. The other Ministers who were members have all resigned.

According to a circular published by the newspapers, the Sumatra expedition has given satisfactory results. The funds which were raised are, however, insufficient, and additional contributions are asked for. Doubtless these will be forthcoming. A good deal of interest is awakened in the new expedition to Nova-Zembla, with reference to which a meeting was held some days ago at Haarlem, and amongst those present was Sir Allen Young.

On 'Change great dullness prevails, and general distrust is the prevailing feature. The Money Market is well provided, and the rate of discount has remained unaltered. About the market for Colonial produce there is nothing to be said. There is no speculative demand whatsoever, and the business done has been very limited in extent.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, NOV. 26, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

Some efforts, but certainly of a most inadequate description, are at last being made by the Peking officials to alleviate the distress which it is now recognised must inevitably arise during the coming winter from the famine in the north of China. A censor has written in the *Gazette* an eloquent and touching description of the sufferings last year, and the Peking officials are taking steps to erect a refuge at the south-west gate of the city, but nothing is said as to inaugurating any general measures of relief, which are urgently needed, seeing that the suffering will certainly not be by any means confined to the neighbourhood of the Imperial City. Probably, while acting for themselves, the authorities at Peking have intimated to the provincial authorities that they will be expected to take the like steps; but it is to be feared that nothing short of some organised Government action at the capital can prove in any way adequate to the occasion, and this it is hopeless to look for, on account of the peculiar manner in which each district is held individually responsible for its own affairs in China. Matters at Wenchow continue to wear a more hopeful appearance. The mandarins, finding that by the heavy lekin duties they had imposed they were completely strangling the foreign trade, thought it advisable to reduce it in the peculiarly Chinese fashion of estimating the number of pieces in a bale of goods as 40 per cent. less than they actually are. It also appears that the lekin is only levied on goods in foreign steamers, and that those conveyed in junks are free from it. The correspondent who mentions this fact significantly observes that "if there is a diplomatist in China who thinks or who believes in past treaties, one would surmise that this fact might call up much reflection." Cholera had entirely disappeared from Wenchow, where its effects only lasted seriously for two days, and might have been reduced had there been any medical attendance obtainable. A new temperance hall has been established at Chefoo. At Shanghai the Municipal Council were engaged in new improvements, and the Markham Road Extension and Improvement of the Yangkingpang schemes were being pushed forward. Two fires occurred (but neither of a very serious character), the one in the English and the other in the French Concession. The steam-washing scheme was progressing.

In Hong Kong the subject of gambling was again attracting some attention. Some new police stations were to be erected on the Kowloon side. Complaints are made of delay in bringing forward the Estimates, and it is surmised that funds which have been voted for the new central schools may be diverted from that purpose to carry out some of the new Governor's favourite schemes.

The news brought from Japan by the present mail is somewhat meagre, the papers being chiefly filled with details concerning the late rebellion, the main bearing of which has already been long known. The cholera, despite of efficient sanitary measures taken, still continued, but in Yokohama the epidemic was of a singularly mild type. The first serious collision since the establishment of railroads in Japan took place on the line between Osaka and Kobe on Oct. 6, and resulted in the deaths of several persons, and the injury of others.

local papers, but no official explanation as to the cause of the disaster has yet been forthcoming. Sir Harry Parkes had left Yokohama for an excursion in the north.

From the Straits it is reported that the new Governor, Sir William Robinson, would probably arrive at Singapore on Oct. 28. Admiral Duperre, Governor of Saigon and French Cochinchina, is a passenger by this mail to Marseilles, having been relieved by Admiral Lamont. The new waterworks are working well. The succession to the Moar State had not been determined, but the Maharajah of Johore was in possession. A deputation waited on the Maharajah, complaining of the adulteration of produce.

From Bangkok it is announced that the Prince Kabranockratu had left for a tour in British India.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

IF, in lieu of expending vast sums of money in the erection of arsenals and in the purchase of warlike material, the Chinese directed their resources to the development of internal improvement, there can be no doubt that they would find at once a more worthy and a more useful means of expending their funds. We hear almost simultaneously of the proposed closing of the Woosung Railway and of fresh orders for KRUPP guns; and cannot but feel regret that so much more pains are being taken to adopt from foreign nations the arts of war than the arts of peace. And yet the last news brought from China strongly demonstrates the necessity under which China labours for improvement in the former direction, and more especially the advantages which she would gain by the introduction of railways. We read of the probability, nay, almost the certainty, of renewed famine in the North, of increased highway robberies actually near the capital, of the stoppage of the junk traffic on the Yellow River, of grave fears of discontent and rebellion among the people—all matters which the iron road would beyond question to a great extent, if not entirely, alleviate. It is very noticeable that the recent famine in the north of China resulted only from the failure of the rice crop in certain districts, while in others there was abundance; so that improved means of intercommunication would undoubtedly have greatly reduced the suffering. As to the highway robberies these would of necessity give way before railways, while the increased security and material prosperity which they would produce would be the best guarantees against outbreaks and rebellion. Yet the official classes obstinately set their faces against these improvements, and seem bent mainly upon obtaining means of opposing other nations—which may only prove a temptation to them to go to war with some foreign Power—a course that would assuredly lead to failure and disaster.

The advantages of railways in China have been so often expatiated upon that it is almost needless to enter upon them again in detail; but the present seems a suitable opportunity to review them in their main bearings, especially as, if we may judge from one of the native papers, the Chinese trading and working classes have recognised the benefits to a great extent themselves. Apart from the direct commercial advantages which railways would produce, they would be of great importance in China as a means of centralisation, and would, beyond question, add materially to the strength of the Imperial Government. The same remark, it need hardly be said, applies with more force to the telegraph; but railways would also greatly conduce to this result. It is mainly upon this very ground that the mass of the officials oppose their introduction. They have no desire to see their power curtailed by their being placed in too close accessibility to the capital. But this is a good reason why the Imperial Government should use its influence in their favour; and there can scarcely be any doubt that it could be successfully exerted, if they set about the matter in earnest. In regard to the collection of the inland duties, the railway would be the very best means of insuring their being levied in a regular manner. This could be done in precisely the same way as the Octroi dues are raised at the different railway stations in France; and were the railway once established in China, an opportunity would be obtained of doing away with the vexatious system of irregular and capricious barrier dues which hamper trade without proportionately benefiting even the Provincial exchequers, and without any direct benefit to that of the Central Government. All these considerations are likely to impress the Chinese authorities somewhat more than ordinarily at the present time; and it is to be hoped that they will be urged upon them by our Representatives and by the European advisers in the Imperial Maritime Customs and elsewhere to whom the Chinese officials are disposed to listen. The great bug-bear that the railway would tend to diminish other traffic, which had so much influence at one time even in England, has been proved by the Woosung Railway to the satisfaction of the Chinese themselves to be groundless; and there is no doubt that the general feeling in China is at the present time much more in favour of this improvement than it has ever been before, and that the most serious opposition is likely to come not from the

trading and working classes on the one hand or the Imperial Government on the other, but from the provincial and local officials. If, however, these can be made to see that the railway will not really interfere with their revenues, and that it will be a means of increasing the prosperity of their districts and averting the likelihood of discontent and consequent disturbance, they will be less inclined to continue the opposition which they have unfortunately so long been able to exert.

TEACHING CHINESE NAVAL OFFICERS.

THE letter which we published in our last issue with reference to receiving Chinese officers on board our ironclads, with a view to instructing them in naval science, suggests a view which, upon the surface, undoubtedly deserves some attention, and which we observe is shared by a writer in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, who notices the inconsistency of our receiving Chinese in order that they may become proficient in the latest details of our fighting machines, while foreigners are being ruthlessly expelled from the Chinese arsenals. It certainly does seem, as our correspondent suggests, to be going a little too far in international courtesy to show the naval officers of a nation so likely to use its navy against ourselves our best vessels, and to give them valuable information regarding the details of the service, such as they cannot fail to observe while undergoing their terms of apprenticeship. There are, however, two reasons of an opposite character, which materially detract from the force of this reasoning. On the one hand, it is not likely that our Naval Authorities will let the Chinese or any other foreign officers see all that we are able to do, so that the information they can obtain is not so valuable as might at first be imagined; and on the other hand, what they do see ought, if they have any common sense, to make them less inclined than ever to come into contact with us. They may see what our ironclads are and how they are worked; but it is another thing to find the means to obtain the vessels, and still more difficult to obtain men to work them. On the whole, though at first sight the contrary view would seem to be the correct one, it is probable that the Admiralty is well advised in the liberal policy which it adopts in this matter. Admiral KEPPEL is reported to have said he was delighted to hear the Chinese were obtaining gun-boats and other men-of-war, as there would be something to take when we next went to war with them; and perhaps the Chinese naval officers by similar reasoning in the opposite direction, may, as they become acquainted with what our naval resources actually are, be inclined to advise their Government to give up as useless such hopes of contending successfully with the outer barbarian as in the absence of this information they might be conceited enough to entertain.

THE OPENING OF CHUNGKING.

A SOMEWHAT interesting point has, we are informed, arisen in connection with the suggested opening of Chungking, the chief trading mart in the important and rich province of Szechuen, in the south-west of China. It seems, according to the Chefoo Convention, that upon the matter being mooted the Chinese authorities stated they would be willing to open Chungking to foreign trade when steamers could reach it. As many of our readers are aware, this has been considered for some time past problematical, on account of the rapids in the Upper Yangtze, and it would, therefore, appear that the Chinese authorities were disposed to be liberal in their promises, under the impression, which would be natural to those imperfectly acquainted with steamers, that the navigation must be an absolute impossibility. In this, however, it would now seem that the Chinese have somewhat reckoned without their host, as it has been ascertained, almost beyond a doubt, that steamers can be constructed which would pass the rapids, and we understand that a firm is desirous of trying the experiment. It is stated that the representative of the Chinese Government here has definitely expressed his opinion that the opening of Chungking could not be permitted; but this need hardly be taken as a final reason for concluding that a refusal will be made by the Imperial Government, should the matter be brought before them, as the Minister here was, according to recognised Chinese ideas, almost bound to give a negative to any such suggestion

unless he had received definite instructions to the contrary from his Government. It may be hoped, therefore, that the subject will be further pursued, and that at all events permission will be obtained to make the experiment of navigating the Upper Yangtze by a steamer, should any enterprising persons be willing to undertake it. There is no doubt that the opening of this great commercial centre to foreign commerce would be of the very highest importance, and would give a greater impetus to the trade in manufactured goods than anything that has been done since we have been connected with China. Indeed the best judges are of opinion that this one concession would be of more value than all the others which have been made in the Chefoo Convention put together, so that the question is well worth agitating, and might possibly be dealt with before the Chefoo Convention is finally agreed to. In a political point of view, the opening of Chungking would be of scarcely less importance than in its direct commercial bearing, as nothing would form a better security against the possible encroachments of France from Cochin China, which has long been a subject of dread to the Chinese Government, and apparently not without good reason, than the establishment of a Treaty port at which foreigners would be permitted to reside and trade in this direction. The effect of this would be at once to give all other foreign nations a right to protest against any encroachments which might be made by any one Power, and this would be the best security which could be devised for the integrity of the Empire in the south-west. Slow as the Chinese Government generally is to seize the hearing of anything more than the hand-to-mouth policy of opposing foreigners step by step on principle, there is reason to believe that they are alive to this particular point, and that their being so is in fact the secret of the willingness which they displayed to open up the Yangtze as far as Ichang by the Chefoo Convention. The probability, therefore, is that if the matter were judiciously pressed upon the Peking Government something might be done towards obtaining the desired concession, which would doubtless be advantageous alike to foreign trade and to the best interests of the Chinese Empire.

PROFESSOR AMOS has been lecturing about China, and it will be seen from the report given elsewhere, taken from *The Times*, that he "detailed in forcible language the evils arising from opium eating." Unfortunately for this part of the Professor's argument, no Chinaman ever thinks of eating opium, any more than a European thinks of eating tobacco. He smokes it. It is from overlooking this obvious distinction that nine-tenths of the misapprehension on the opium question in the minds of a section of the public has arisen. Sir EDWARD FRY, whose article in the *Contemporary Review* on the Opium question will be remembered, on account of the peculiar error he fell into in connection with the Lekin duties, has also delivered a lecture on the subject.

THE *Gazette* contains a notification that the Board of Trade have received through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a Portuguese Government notice declaring the ports of Japan infected with cholera morbus since the 25th ult.

WITH reference to the resignation by the Rev. Mr. LAMONT of the Ministry of the Union Chapel at Hong Kong, we learn that the question of his successor is now under the consideration of some of its members now in London.

MEMORIAL TO THE EARL OF DERBY IN FAVOUR OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION WITH CHINA.

My Lord,—We understand from the Correspondence presented to Parliament in August last that the Convention concluded at Chefoo with the Chinese Government still awaits ratification, and that it has been referred to the Government of India for their opinion. From the nature and contents of the Convention it is clear that the Indian Government, if it opposes the ratification, will do so on account of the proposed arrangement in regard to opium stated in clause 3 of section III. Our object is to urge upon your Lordship that ratification should not be withheld on this account, but, on the contrary, that this clause should be carried into effect under any circumstances. Our reasons will be best given in a brief review of the relations of the British and Chinese Governments to the opium trade.

In India the opium trade is carried on by the Government as a source of revenue. In China, until 1860, the importation and use of opium were alike illegal.

After our first war with China, which was intimately connected with this illegal traffic in opium, the treaty signed at Nanking in 1842 made no provision for the suppression of the trade. Sir Henry Pottinger proposed to the Chinese to legalise it, but the Emperor refused. Six millions of dollars were exacted from the Chinese as compensation for opium which they had confiscated and destroyed.

After the second Chinese war Lord Elgin inserted a clause in the tariff of the Treaty of Tientsin, which obliged China to admit our opium at a low rate of duty.

In 1869 the Chinese Government made an earnest appeal to our Government that this obligation to admit opium should be removed. They alleged that it is notorious that opium is "most injurious" to China, and that the officials and people of China generally "believed that England supported the opium trade in order to work out China's ruin." This appeal was disregarded; but in the Convention agreed upon by Sir Rutherford Alcock the duty on opium was raised from 30 to 50 taels per chest.

Her Majesty's Government, in deference to the opinions of the Chambers of Commerce, refused to ratify this Convention. We cannot but express our regret that, while Great Britain has twice imposed treaties upon China by force of arms, the only Convention between the two countries which was the result of peaceful negotiations was thus summarily cast aside.

At present the Treaty of Tientsin is in force. Your Lordship is aware that by that treaty China is not allowed to exclude Indian opium, and that the import duty was fixed upon the basis of about 5 per cent.; but that opium is dealt with in the tariff as an exceptional commodity. The British merchant cannot carry it into the country, he may only sell it in the port. When once imported, the Chinese Government are under no restrictions as to their dealing with it, whether in the way of taxation or otherwise.

The clause in the Chefoo Convention which is now under consideration is as follows:—

"3. On opium, Sir Thomas Wade will move his Government to sanction an arrangement different from that affecting other imports. British merchants, when opium is brought into port, will be obliged to have it taken cognisance of by the Customs, and deposited in bond, either in a warehouse or a receiving hulk, until such time as there is a sale for it. The importer will then pay the Tariff Duty upon it, and the purchasers the *likin*; in order to the prevention of the evasion of the duty, the amount of *likin* to be collected will be decided by the different Provincial Governments, according to the circumstances of each."

The value of this clause to the Chinese Government consists in its facilitating the collection of the *likin* upon opium, by the prevention of that local evasion of this Duty which has been so fruitful a source of complaint at the open ports. This fact alone in our judgment justifies and necessitates the new arrangement proposed by Sir Thomas Wade.

The other clauses of the Convention refer to a variety of complicated circumstances which require special and local knowledge. We do not pass any opinion upon their merits, but beg to draw your Lordship's attention to an important consideration. It is plain upon examination that the Convention is a contract of the nature of a compromise (we are glad to see that by his Excellency the Chinese Envoy it is styled an "equitable compromise"), in which each party makes certain concessions to the other. The Chinese Government has already discharged loyally and in good faith those portions of the Convention which it devolved upon them to execute forthwith; the proclamations have been posted, the four new Treaty ports have been opened, and the indemnity of Tls. 200,000 has been paid. The provisions of the Convention are so far accomplished facts. What remains is for the British Government on their side to fulfil the obligations undertaken for them by their Plenipotentiary. Seeing that at the time of negotiation the British Minister Plenipotentiary distinctly require that the agreement should be dealt with "as a whole," if, after the Chinese Government has fulfilled its part of the contract, ratification should be refused by the British Government, we are seriously of opinion that the refusal would wear in Chinese eyes, and not in theirs alone, the appearance of bad faith.

We would respectfully remind your Lordship that at a time when so many countries are establishing tariffs which jeopardise our commercial interests, the Chinese Government shows perfect willingness to carry out in its relations with us a very liberal fiscal policy. English manufactures are admitted into China on payment of import duty calculated at about 5 per cent., and an additional transit duty of 2½ per cent. frees the goods to all parts of the interior, as against about 50 per cent. which is levied here as import duty on Chinese tea. The present fiscal demands of the two Governments on opium will not bear comparison. The British Government say in effect to the Chinese, you shall admit our opium at an insignificant rate of duty, which, with the addition of the *likin*, only yields you about one million sterling per annum, though the necessities of our Indian Exchequer oblige us to exact as our share in the traffic over six millions sterling, or about 70 per cent. of the value of the trade. Under these circumstances we submit that it would be unreasonable and unjust to refuse to China the ratification of the clause relating to opium in the Chefoo Convention. We are not forgetful of the pressing needs of the Indian Exchequer, but refuse to believe the necessity of doing injustice to China in order to augment Indian revenue.

In conclusion, we base our argument upon the broadest principles of international equity. We do not all of us take precisely the same view of the past history of British relations with China, nor do we all entertain exactly the same expectations of the future conduct of the Chinese Government. But China has now taken her place in the comity of nations, and we are unanimous in earnestly desiring that for the future she should receive from Great Britain fair and equitable

treatment, such as will bind the two nations together in peaceful relations, and promote the interests of both.

We have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's obedient Servants,

Signed by the Earl of Shaftesbury; the Archbishop of Canterbury and nine Bishops; Cardinal Manning; the Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lords Ebury, Dynevor, Lawrence, ex-Viceroy of India, Cavan and Radstock; Sir R. Lush and Sir E. Fry, Judges of the High Court; Sir John Kennaway, the Right Hon. Russell Gurney, Mr. Mark Stewart, Mr. Joseph W. Pease, Alderman McArthur, Mr. S. Morley, Sir T. Bazley, the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, Mr. E. Noel, Mr. S. D. Waddy, Q.C., Mr. A. J. Mundella, Sir T. Chambers, Sir W. Lawson, Mr. L. Courtney, Mr. Geo. Anderson, Mr. Abel Smith, Mr. J. M. Holt, and thirty other Members of Parliament; the Lord Mayor, and the Mayors of Birmingham and eight other towns; the Deans of Westminster and Chester, the Revs. Mark Pattison, Dr. Vaughan, Canon Lightfoot, Canon Liddon, Canon Farrar, Messrs. Herbert Spencer, Thomas Hughes, Q.C., John Morley, Arthur Arnold, Frederic Harrison, Edward Miall, Dr. Congreve, Dr. B. W. Richardson, Dr. Risdon Bennett; Dr. Rolleston, Professors H. J. Smith, T. Fowler, Dr. Legge, and twenty tutors and Fellows of Oxford; Dr. Westcott, Dr. Perowne, Dr. Swainson, Professors Sale, Cowell, and Stuart, of Cambridge; Professors Leone Levi, S. Amos, F. W. Newman, Robertson, Clifford, and Beesly, of London; Principal Caird, Professors Ramsay, E. Caird, Lee, Veitch, McKendrick, and Gairdner, of Glasgow; Revs. C. H. Spurgeon, Morley Punshon, Newman Hall, Dr. James Martineau, Dr. Bonar, Thain Davidson, Dr. Allon, Dr. Rule, Dr. Rigg, Dr. Landels, S. B. Berge, H. Wright, Dr. Mullens, Dr. Bullock, Dr. Duff, W. Arthur; Reiss Brothers, J. Dugdale and Brothers, Stewart Thomson and Co., Samuel Smith (of James Finlay and Co.), Donald Matheson, Thomas Hanbury, A. Howell, A. Illingworth, Sir Harry Verney, Bart., Sir C. Trevelyan, Bart., Sir F. Lyceatt, Sir Benson Maxwell, Sir G. B. Pechell, Bart., Generals Sir Arthur Cotton, R. Alexander, D. Russell, R. Shaw; Douglas Fox, Samuel Gurney, Froome Talfourd, Dr. Ker, Dr. J. H. Gladstone, &c.; three hundred and fifty signatures in all.

The foregoing Memorial was forwarded to the Earl of Derby on behalf of the Memorialists by the Earl of Shaftesbury in a letter in which his lordship expressed his opinion that "the question is assuming very large proportions, and is, indeed, well worthy of your attention, as bearing with heavy weight on the character and welfare both of India and of England."

Lord Derby replied as follows:—

Foreign Office, Nov. 16, 1877.

My Lord,—I am directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of the Memorial referred to in your letter of the 9th inst., in which the Memorialists state their reasons for urging the ratification by Her Majesty's Government of the Agreement concluded by Sir Thomas Wade with the Chinese Government at Chefoo, on Sept. 13, 1876, and I am to state that the Memorial shall receive due consideration by Her Majesty's Government.

I am also to inform your Lordship that in compliance with your request the names mentioned in your letters of the 9th and 10th inst. have been appended to the Memorial, together with that of the Rev. Dr. Abbott, as requested by Messrs. Turner and Chesson in their letter of the 10th inst.—I am, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., &c., &c.

TENTERDEN.

THE OPIUM TRADE AND OUR WARS WITH CHINA.

On the 19th inst., Professor Sheldon Amos delivered the second of a course of lectures on "War and Commerce" to the working classes, under the auspices of the Trades Guild of Learning, at the Chelsea Vestry-hall, the subject of this lecture being "British Commercial Wars with China." Dr. Richardson, F.R.S., presided. The lecturer commenced by saying that twenty years ago the relations of China with England formed the great political topic of the day, for at that time the House of Commons was debating the question whether or not this country should go to war with China. That war was resolved upon, but against it, Mr. Disraeli, the present Prime Minister, protested; the late Lord Derby, a former Prime Minister, protested; and Mr. Gladstone, the late Prime Minister, also protested; so that the question of our relations with China was not in any way a party question. If any were to be arraigned for the action of the past towards China, they were the constituencies of the whole British people and the House of Commons before the Reform Act of 1867. These constituencies were now things of the past, but it was profitable, he contended, to recur to the circumstances of those times in order to gain a moral lesson for the future. He then proceeded to show by the last return on British trade with foreign countries that the opium trade with China amounted in round figures to £10,000,000; while the tea trade of China with England amounted, also in round figures, to £11,000,000. The history of the import of opium into China was traced from the days of the East India Company, and the action of Lord Napier in advising that treaties should be forced on the Chinese was also related, with the Duke of Wellington's answer—"That it was not by violence that his Majesty meant to establish commercial relations between his Majesty's subjects and other countries." The lecturer proceeded to relate the action of the British Government in pressing by arms the opium trade on the Chinese, and said that it was a "Palmerstonian policy" to force on the traffic. The whole history of the *Arrow* difficulty was narrated, from the speaker's point of view, and he described the wars which ensued as cruelties inflicted upon a feeble people simply to gain the ends which Lord Palmerston declared he had in view—the pressing of a commercial intercourse upon the third of the human race. The gains in treaties from these wars, the lecturer declared, were from an unwilling people, and were extorted only at the point of the bayonet. In conclusion, he urged that our action towards China in forcing a commodity upon that country

was an entire perversion of Free-trade principles, and contended that it was the duty of the English people to help China to obtain justice. The Chairman, in speaking upon the subject of the use of opium as a drug to produce narcotism, said that this use of it had very greatly diminished among Europeans of late years, and any one who desired to know what were the effects of the drug in Europe had now to go to the worst parts of London and see its operation upon the Asiatics, as Charles Dickens witnessed it. In forcible and striking language he detailed the evils which arose to the human race from the practice of opium-eating, saying that it not only poisoned the people themselves so that life was insupportable, except in sleep obtained from the drug, but it actually brought a changed race into existence, a race of lesser power than that not influenced by narcotics, a race without desire for industrial pursuits, and in every way deteriorated.

On the 21st inst., at a meeting of members of the Society of Friends, held in their Meeting-house, St. Martin's-lane—Mr. J. Bevan Braithwaite in the chair—Sir Edward Fry gave a lecture "On China and England," having especial reference to the opium trade. Dr. Macartney, secretary of the Chinese Legation and Chinese interpreter to the Legation, Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., Professor Leone Levi, and a few other visitors were present. Sir Edward Fry said that at the present moment questions of great importance respecting the opium trade were pending. He thought the real burden of England in the matter was that for years past this country had exerted a continuous pressure upon China to force this trade upon her, and that by acceding to the Convention of Chefoo we should be relaxing this pressure to some extent. England had succeeded to that monopoly in the growth of opium which had belonged to the Mogul Emperors, and the Indian Government were growers and dealers in opium. Altogether in English and native provinces about a million of acres of the best land in India were occupied with the growth of opium, and a revenue of about eight and a half millions per annum was derived from it. There was some difficulty in seeking for the abolition of the traffic, owing to the probable loss of so much revenue, but seeing that a million of acres of the best land would be set free for other crops this would not be all lost. The Chinese Government expressed the greatest desire to put down the use of opium in the country, and he thought them sincere. The trade appeared to be the main cause of ill-feeling against England. He regretted that the Christian communities had not taken this matter up earnestly, but he thought the Society of Friends ought to stir in such an important question in a moral point of view. Some other gentlemen having spoken, including Mr. Richards, Mr. Thomas Hanbury and Professor Leone Levi, a Chinese gentleman, Lo Fong-lo, member of the Legation from China, as English secretary to the Chinese Educational Mission, was called on to make a speech. He said: Before making a speech before such a public meeting, I must beg all of you to excuse me for the bad skill in the grammar of your language. When I was in China I read so much about your country, so I pretended myself to know about England more than anybody in China. The question has often been put to me—they ask me, why do they import opium to China so as to ruin our people? and I have scarcely an answer to that. Since I was told by our Ambassador that a society was formed—an anti-opium society. Although I was told so I did not witness personally the intentions of the people of that society. This evening late, at half-past six o'clock, at the Legation, a secretary told me there was a lecture at such-and-such a place, and our Ambassador was invited to attend, but he felt unwell, so he appointed me to come. I did not know that the lecture was upon this very subject. Now, after all, I find that England is really a moral nation. (Laughter.) I should say they are more Confucius than I myself am. (Laughter.) So I feel very grateful for what the lecturer says; and I hope it will be carried into effect so as to promote the relations between England and China.

A memorial to the Earl of Derby in favour of the ratification of the Chefoo Convention, and against the continuation of the trade, was adopted, and it will be presented to his lordship by a deputation.

ADULTERATION OF SILK FABRICS.

The *Times* says:—Our attention has been called to a remarkable adulteration of silk fabrics, which it appears has developed into a widely-extended trade that threatens to recoil on the entire silk industry with disastrous effects. It is commonly supposed that silk tissues have deteriorated of late years through a practice of mixing silk fibres with jute; but this, it seems, is an error. The flimsy qualities of rich-looking black silks are not produced by any mixture of other fibres, but by means of dyes. It seems that silk manufacturers of Lyons have invented and carried to great perfection a method of mixing gelatinous and weight-giving substances with the dye, and loading the fibres of silk with them to almost any extent. By this means what look rich, strong silk tissues are made and palmed off upon the market and sold by dealers at "immense sacrifices," to the serious injury of the silk trade in general. We have been shown samples of these adulterated fabrics, which to the inexperienced eye looked fine heavy silks, but which when stripped of the dyestuffs by which the threads had been loaded proved to be the merest gauze. Considerably more than half their weight was dye, and of course these stuffs begin to cut and become greasy almost the first time they are worn. Judging by advertisements which we have seen, the trade in these spurious silks seems to be at present a very flourishing one, and is not confined to mere second-class warehouses. The profit on this class of goods is, indeed, too much for the honesty of many merchants, especially when the public will insist on running after a cheap article, whether it be genuine or not. Every one of these spurious fabrics which are advertised at prices which are described as a "sacrifice" yields a clear profit of not less than 50 per cent. to the sellers, and the force of the temptation which this gives is driving sound English and French goods almost out of the market. The English silk weaving trade has been almost destroyed by this inroad of bad silks, in the manufacture of which Lyons appears to beat the world. It is a perilous kind of triumph, however, and we may soon expect to see the entire silk weaving industry of France suffering from this dishonest

manufacture. Silk goods, good or bad, will come to be discredited more than they have ever been, and something very like general ruin must overtake an already overburdened industry unless some effort is made to return to honest practices in time. The public in this country should, at all events, take warning, and know that in buying rich-looking cheap silks they may be buying goods three-fourths silk and one-fourth dye.

Correspondence.

THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—I have read with some surprise the remarks in your last issue regarding the Chefoo Convention, and am at a loss to comprehend how anyone can construe the wording of this agreement to mean that manufactured goods are to be placed in a worse position than under the present Treaty. As, however, the matter is of great importance to merchants and manufacturers in this country it occurred to me to seek information at headquarters, and I am now glad to state that H.E. Kuo, the Chinese Minister, has authorised me to state that no increase of any sort of tax on manufactured goods is contemplated under the Chefoo Convention by the Chinese Government, and that foreign merchants under that Convention will continue to enjoy the full privileges of the transit pass system accorded to them by the Treaty of Tientsin.—Yours faithfully,

Ashburton House, Croydon, Nov. 22. THOMAS HANBURY.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—I trust that the attention which has been directed to the Consular Service in China and Japan may lead to the subject being more carefully considered by the Home Government than hitherto. From time to time the Foreign-office has found leisure to make some general inquiries into the matter; but I do not think they have ever been conducted with sufficient system to lead to really useful and practical results. The Government here have, as it seems to me, really lacked the data which are requisite in order to enable them to provide for the actual wants of the Service, and I think it would be well if they took the matter in hand and obtained the opinions of some who are qualified to judge on the subject as to the manner in which the arrangements for the service should be made, for the benefit alike of the Government and its employés.

It would be tedious to enter upon all the points at which reform would be desirable; but I may as an old China resident be permitted to call attention to one of a very obvious character, with regard to which it is surprising to me that action has not yet been taken—I mean in reference to the house accommodation, or rather the absence of house accommodation, for the juniors. I can only speak from personal observation with regard to Shanghai; but there it always seemed to me there was a great want in this respect. The Consul, Vice-Consul and Senior Interpreter have houses provided for them, all separately, but the unlucky juniors have to get along as best they can, upon incomes that are very small for the place, and with difficulties in finding suitable accommodation which people at home can little appreciate. Lodgings and apartments—such as every large city swarms with in Europe—are almost unknown, and a man who cannot afford to keep a house of his own is commonly obliged to join in with some friend who will arrange for him to live and mess with him, or to resort to an hotel. I can well remember some of the discomfort which juniors in the service had to put up with in my time; and it always seemed to me a matter of regret that some arrangement for a Junior Consular Hong, where the younger members could mess together, had never been made; especially as the means of doing so are ready at hand. The Consul and Vice-Consul may, no doubt, like to have separate establishments; but this is hardly necessary for the Senior Interpreter. If he be an unmarried man, it would certainly suit him better to have arrangements in common with the juniors in the service; and even if, as is occasionally the case, he be married, this need not interfere with the arrangements any more than one of the partners in a merchant's house being married ordinarily interferes with arrangements there.

Why, then, should there not be at Shanghai a Junior Consular establishment, presided over by the First Interpreter (or Chinese Vice-Consul), and composed of all the juniors in the Consulate, and, if need be, the Supreme Court? This plan would be in accordance with what it is found necessary to adopt in most of the mercantile houses; and it would certainly be the means of raising the status of the service, while diminishing the temptations which young men are subject to in all places, and especially in China, where they have not such arrangements and such society as to make their own places of abode attractive.

It might be a question whether any arrangement which the Government might make should make it necessary for juniors to join a common mess, should any individual not desire to do so. Indeed, a freedom of choice in this respect might be desirable upon many grounds; but they ought at least to have a common place of residence, with their quarters assigned to them.

—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EXPERIENCE.

London, Nov. 20, 1877.

CHINA AND KASHGAR.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 12th inst., says that intelligence has been received from Tashkent stating that Mr. Kamensky, the pioneer of Russian commerce in Central Asia, has entered into a contract with the Chinese general invading Kashgaria to supply him with food and stores to the extent of 965,000 roubles, to enable him to carry on the war. The first caravan of corn, conducted by Mr. Kamensky in person, has arrived at Manas, where Tsau-tsun-tsan was encamped short of supplies, and he has arranged with the grain dealers of Semo, Palatinsk, and Kulja to forward further convoys as he requires them. Mr. Kamensky has already led several commercial expeditions to Kashgaria, being in each instance heavily subsidised by the Governor-General, and is therefore well acquainted with the district which will become the scene of his commissariat operations. Advices from Kashgar report that the Bek-kooli-Beg, after ridding his capital of the Kirghiz nomads, and leaving behind a sufficient garrison to guard the place against further attacks, has set out with every available soldier to meet the Chinese. The latter have left Tourfan, and are marching slowly forward to receive him.

BANKS AND COMPANIES CONNECTED WITH THE FAR EAST.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 122, Leadenhall-street, and 15, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall.
Messageries Maritimes (Head Office Paris), 97, Cannon-street, and 51, Pall Mall.
Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, 13, Austinfriars.
Hong Kong and China Gas Company, Gresham House, J. C. Walduck, secretary.
Singapore Gas Company, 8, St. Mary Axe, Robert King, Secretary.
Singapore New Harbour Dock Company, Paterson and Simons, agents, 21, St. Swithin's-lane.
Singapore Johore Steam Saw Mills, Paterson and Simons, agents, 21, St. Swithin's-lane.
Amoy Dock Company, John Pook and Co., agents, Lime-street-square.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, Morrison and Co., agents, 4, Fenchurch-street.
North China Insurance Company, 25, Cornhill, J. S. Mackintosh, manager.
Canton Insurance Company, Matheson and Co., agents, 3, Lombard-street.
Union Insurance Company of Canton, M. P. Jukes, manager, 9, Royal Exchange.
China Traders Insurance Company, Limited, 77, Cornhill, W. Schmidt, Manager.
Ceylon Company, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, R. A. Cameron, secretary.
Borneo Company, 28, Fenchurch-street, William Martin, manager.
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company (Limited) of Singapore, Mactaggart Tidman, and Co., agents, 34, Leadenhall-street.
German Steamship Company, Hamburg, Robertson and Co., agents, 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company (Limited), John Batt and Co., Agents, 39, Old Broad-street.

BANKS.

Agra Bank, 28, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, J. Thomson, chairman.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, J. H. Gwyther, manager.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Old Broad-street, D. T. Robertson, general manager.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, 52, Threadneedle-street.
Deutsche Bank of Berlin, 50, Old Broad-street, G. Pietsch, manager.
Bank of Rotterdam, Union Bank of London, agents, Princes-street.
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, D. McLean, manager, 31, Lombard-street.
National Bank of India, R. O. Sawers, chief manager, 39A, Threadneedle-street.
Oriental Bank Corporation, Threadneedle-street, P. Campbell, chief manager.

* * Companies omitted in the above list will be included if the particulars are forwarded.

Monetary and Commercial.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange Committee to allow a special settling-day and quotation for the Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang, and Malacca) Government Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures for £150,000, which were allotted last week.

The Bankruptcy Court has been occupied with the case of Mr. Henry Drakeford, a silk dealer, of Great Winchester-street-buildings, and Park-green, Macclesfield, who passed his examination without opposition on a statement of affairs which showed unsecured debts amounting to £4,079, with assets consisting of furniture £25, and surplus from securities in the hands of creditors £187.

Advices from Java report that a forgery has taken place by a Chinaman, by which one of the Discount Companies are the losers. This further loss is to be regretted in connection with the recent failures.

The directors of the Luckimpore Tea Company have declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent. on account of 1877.

The Directors of the Borelli Tea Company have declared an *ad interim* dividend of 5 per cent. on account of the crop of 1877.

There has been some discussion in financial circles connected with the East as to whether the time is not approaching when the India Council will have to resume its drawings, which have been suspended since Sept. 19, when the weekly drawings were reduced from 26½ to 20 lakhs. It will be remembered that to relieve the pressure of these drawings upon the Indian treasuries when the requirements connected with the famine were taxing the Government very heavily, a sterling loan of three millions was raised in this country on Oct. 9, the proceeds of which must now be becoming exhausted. It is, therefore, felt to be probable that the Government will shortly have to decide upon some steps to replenish the treasury here.

The Tea market during the past week has continued as unsatisfactory as ever. The large export buying has stopped, and no new feature has arisen to counterbalance this falling off in demand. The clearances, however, continue to be very heavy, and aggregate larger totals than have ever been known, so that if latest reports of a diminution in supplies to the extent of 15,000,000 lbs. be confirmed, a materially enhanced range of prices after the turn of the year seems inevitable, Indian Teas notwithstanding. The only noticeable feature with regard to Green Teas is a marked drop in Pingsueys, which have been arriving in rather too heavy quantities.

For the week ended the 17th inst. the total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London was 3,796,412 lb., being 170,857 lb., or 4½ per cent. less than in the preceding week. The amount taken for home consumption was 2,337,638 lb., while 824,502 lb. was removed coastwise; 521,458 lb. was exported, 108,752 lb. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 4,062 lb. was for ships' stores. The amount received as duty was £58,441, against £59,707 in the previous week, a decrease of £1,266, or 2½ per cent.

In Silk there has been a better demand, and prices generally are firmer, no Tsuttees being obtainable under 17s. per lb. The deliveries have been fair, and are in total good.

In the Produce Markets extreme dullness continues to prevail. The market for Coffee has improved, owing to the satisfactory result of the Dutch Trading Company's sale, and Plantation Ceylon is 1s. to 2s. higher. The Sugar Market is without improvement; sales of unclayed Manila have been made at a further reduction in value. Rice is steady, although quiet. Japan Wax has also been in steady demand. Black Pepper has been in fair inquiry at the previous value, but White has been dull of sale at a decline of 1-16d. per lb. Japan Ear Shells have realised an advance of £15 to £20 per ton. Spices have been quiet, Cloves being slightly dearer, but other Spices unaltered in price. Gambier is again lower. Sago, Sago Flour and Tapioca are steady. Tin exhibits a declining tendency; Straits is quoted £68, Banca £71 to £71 10s. per ton.

The want of life in the Piece Goods markets in China consequent on the famine is still felt in the corresponding markets this side; notwithstanding that the exports have been 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 yards less than at corresponding period last year. Prices in Manchester ought not, therefore, to go much lower, especially in view of the short supplies of cotton.

There have again been considerable fluctuations in the price of Bar Silver; rising to 54½d. at the beginning of the week, it has gradually fallen to 54¼d. to 54½d. The demand has been principally for Spain, as owing to the decline in the value of money in India, and the fall in the Exchanges, there appears to be but little inclination to make purchases for the East. Mexican dollars have been sold at 53½d. per oz.; the price, although without alteration, is weaker at the close, in sympathy with the decline in Bar Silver.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Hydaspes*, which arrived at Southampton on Nov. 25 with the heavy portion of last inward mail, brings £562,127 in specie, of which £329,093 is in sovereigns, and £160,051 in bar gold from Australia. The remainder consists of £45,866 in mixed coin from Yokohama; £17,419 in gold and silver coin from Hong Kong; £3,930 in bar gold from Shanghai; £1,430 from Alexandria; and £4,338 in bar silver from Sydney.

We learn from Messrs. Page and Gwyther's Circular that the total shipments of bullion and specie to India and the Far East during the present month have been as follows:—To Calcutta, silver £39,000; to Bombay, silver £198,200, to Hong Kong, Mexican dollars £22,218; to Shanghai, Mexican dollars £25,000. The total shipments of specie from 1st January to 31st October have been to Ceylon £282,138; to Bombay £8,704,456; to Madras £149,225; to Calcutta £2,995,822; to Singapore £1,506,931; to China £1,943,285.

BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	...	...	77s. 9d.	—	per oz.
United States Gold Coin	...	...	76s. 5d.	to 76s. 6½d.	per oz.
German Gold Coin	...	...	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	...	...	4s. 6¼d.	to 4s. 6½d.	per oz.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold	...	...	4s. 6¼d.	to 4s. 6½d.	per oz.
Mexican Dollars	...	...	4s. 5½d.	—	per oz.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

	60 days sight.
Colombo	1s. 8½d.
Singapore	3s. 9d. to 3s. 9½d.
Hong Kong	3s. 9d. to 3s. 9½d.
Shanghai	5s. 2d. to 5s. 2½d.

EXPORT OF SILVER TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date ...	1,657,016	1,266,293
FROM MARSEILLES.		
1877 to date ...	£20,000	—

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.		Paid.	Closing Prices.
JOINT-STOCK BANKS.			
10	Agfa	All	10½ to 11½
25	Bank of Egypt	All	26 to 28
20	Chartered of India, Aust., and China ...	All	21 to 22
35	Chartered Merc. of India and China ...	All	26½ to 27½
20	City	10	16 to 17
100	Colonial	30	59 to 61
500fr.	Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris ...	All	653 fr
22½	Hong Kong and Shanghai	All	36 to 38
50	Imperial	15	17 to 18
50	London and County	20	62½ to 63½
50	London Joint-Stock	15	4¾ to 49½
100	London and Westminster	20	63 to 64
25	Oriental	All	41½ to 42½
50	Union of London	15	41½ to 42½
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China ...	All	7½ to 7¾
10	Eastern Telegraph	All	7½ to 7¾
10	Great Northern	All	7½ to 7¾
25	Indo-European	All	19 to 20
10	Mediterranean Extension	All	2½ to 2½
12	Telegraph Construction Company ...	All	27½ to 28½
90	Indis-crab, Gutta-perc., & Teleg. Works	All	21½ to 22½
8	Reuter's	All	9 to 10
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
100	Alliance Marine	11	26 to 27
20	British and Foreign Marine	4	15 to 15½
50	Commercial Union	5	14 to 15 pm.
50	Globe Marine	4	4 to 4½ dis.
100	Indemnity Marine	10	100 to 108
20	London and Provincial Marine ...	2	12 to 14 pm.
10	Merchants' Marine	2	14 to 1½ dis.
50	North British and Mercantile ...	6½	43½ to 44½
25	Ocean Marine	2	2 to 2½ pm.
20	Thames and Mersey	2	53 to 61 pm.
50	Union Marine, Liverpool	5	74 to 7½
90	Universal Marine	5	9½ to 10
TRA COMPANIES.			
3½	Assam	20	70 to 73
20	British Indian	All	6 to 6½
20	Darjeeling	All	20½ to 21½
10	Eastern Assam	All	3½ to 4
20	Jorehaut	All	59 to 64
10	Leibong	All	11½ to 12½
10	Upper Assam	All	4½ to 4¾
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
20	Ceylon	10	1½ to 9½ dis.
30	Do.	5	—
50	Colonial	2½	10 to 8 dis.
10	Hong Kong and China Gas	All	18 to 20
10	International Finance	5	2½ to 2½ dis.
25	National Discount	5	9½ to 10
500fr.	Messageries Maritimes of France ...	All	622½ fr.
£50	P. and O. Steam	All	30 to 41
50	Do.	10	8 to 6 dis.
100	Royal Mail Steam	60	47 to 50
402fr.	Suez Canal	—	697 fr.
£98	Japan Loan, 9 per cent.	All	109 to 111
98½	Do. 7 per cent.	All	103 to 104
100	Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, 8 per ct.	All	101 to 103

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—There is no improvement to notice in the tone of our market; the amount of business by private contract continues to be on the very limited scale lately noticed, notwithstanding the smaller quantity brought to auction without reserve. Prices for common Teas have been well maintained, but in all other kinds they have ruled easier; at the auctions fair to good medium Red-leaf kinds have sold at very easy rates. The demand for Indian Teas seem also to have fallen off for the time, and a large proportion of those printed for sale this week have been bought in. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings sold at auction from 5½d. to 6½d. per lb., being rather lower, common at 7d. per lb., fair to good common 7½d. to 8d. per lb., fair kinds from 9d. to 10½d. per lb., medium from 11d. to 1s. 1½d. per lb., being all easy rates, except for common, which are fully last week's prices; privately all the better kinds are difficult of sale. Pak Lin kinds remain much as before. Black-leaf kinds: Siftings sold at auction from 5½d. to 6½d. per lb., fair common 7½d. to 7½d. per lb., good common 7½d. to 8d. per lb., being fully previous prices; privately they have also been in good demand. Medium kinds went at sale from 11d. to 1s. 0½d.; medium to good and fine kinds sell only slowly by private contract, and unless where Teas have special point it is difficult to get bids.

Prices remain nominally without change. New-make kinds: Common from 7½d. to 8d., show no alteration, fair kinds from 8½d. to 10d., and good from 11d. to 1s. 2d.; fine, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d., remain as last week. Oolong sold from 9½d. to 11½d. per lb. at auction for common to good medium kinds; privately there is no alteration to quote. Souchongs: Fair kinds sold from 10½d. to 11½d. per lb., being previous rates; good to fine are in moderate demand. Scented Teas: Common kinds are still in request; fair to good are very dull of sale even at a further slight decline; fine to finest are rather better maintained. Orange Pekoes: Common to fair short-leaf kinds are in fair demand. The Macao kinds are almost unsaleable—long-leaf kinds remaining without change. Foochow Capers and Orange Pekoes remain much as before, the demand being limited. Green Teas: Pingsuey kinds have sold at 1d. per lb. reduction. Moyune kinds have been steady, Young Hysons being most in request. The public sales have comprised 12,891 packages, the whole of which have been sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week as compared with last year are as follows, viz.:

	1877.	1876.
Home Consumption ...	2,354,475	2,266,804
Coastwise	760,141	877,355
Exports	669,932	457,329
	3,784,548	3,600,488

Messrs. Layton and Co. report as follows on the sales of Thursday: 3,465 packages were sold without reserve on the day of sale as under: 130 chests Congou at 9d. to 9½d., 2,083 half-chests ditto at 7½d. to 1s. 2½d.; 114 half-chests and cases Moyune Gunpowder, 8½d. to 1s. 1½d.; 22 half-chests imperial, 6½d. to 1s. 1½d.; 178 ditto Young Hyson, 6½d. to 1s. 5d.; 61 ditto Hyson, 8d. to 1s. 4½d.; 36 cases (each two boxes) Gunpowder, 2s. 7d. to 3s. 5d.; 26 ditto Imperial, 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7½d.; 68 ditto Young Hyson, 2s. 11d. to 3s. 0½d.; 20 ditto Hyson, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 11½d.; 574 boxes Pingsuey gunpowder, 10½d. to 1s. 5d.; 72 half-chests ditto, 9½d. to 9½d.; 81 ditto Young Hyson, 8d. to 8½d. per lb.

SILK.

The tone of the market has undergone an improvement during the last week, and rather a large business has been done at advancing rates. There is not so much doing at the close, but prices are firm. Deliveries from 1st to 21st inst., inclusive:—China, 1,332 bales; Canton, 491; Japan, 499; Bengal, 29; total 2401 bales.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

CHINA.			
Tantlee, No. 1 ... ..	...	21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.	
" No. 2 ... ..	...	21s. 0d. to 21s. 6d.	
" No. 3 ... ..	...	20s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.	
" Blue Elephant ... ..	...	19s. 6d.	
Yuenfa and Hainan, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ...	...	17s. 6d. to 20s. 0d.	
Tayssam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ...	...	16s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.	
Long Reel ... ..	...	10s. 0d. to 13s. 6d.	
Canton ... ..	...	12s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.	
Chinese Thrown ... ..	...	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.	
JAPAN.			
Mabash and Sinchu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ...	...	17s. 0d. to 21s. 6d.	
Idoh, (None) ... ..	...	18s. 0d. to 18s. 6d.	
Sodai, No. 2 ... ..	...	17s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.	
Oshu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ... ..	...	14s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.	
Amatski ... ..	...	13s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.	
Kakush ... ..	...	13s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.	
Hatcho-gee ... ..	...	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.	
Mashah ... ..	...	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.	
Aechazan ... ..	...	14s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.	

COFFEE.

The market has remained in a flat state until towards the close. Supplies of Plantation Ceylon have been much in excess of the previous year, a large portion consisting of grey and undesirable qualities, which have been dull of sale, and prices have further declined. At the close, however, the favourable result of the Dutch sale—referred to below—has imparted a decidedly firmer tone to the market, the demand has improved, and prices have recovered 1s. 6d. to 2s., and rather more for really fine, which is scarce; middling closing at 105s. to 106s., and fine at 113s. to 114s. Native Ceylon has been dull of sale at 85s. for good ordinary, and supplies in auction have been mostly bought in. The closing prices of Plantation are, triage 7½s. to 90s. 6d., common grey to fine coloury small 91s. to 99s., low middling 101s. to 102s., middling 103s. to 107s., good middling to fine middling 107s. 6d. to 111s. 6d., fine bright 113s. to 114s., bold 116s. to 119s., fine ditto 127s. 6d., pea-berry 108s. to 115s. 6d. Of other East India the only sale has been 89 bags Singapore, picked Bally at 77s. 6d. to 78s. At the close 294 bags Singapore, picked Bally offered were bought in at 77s. to 80s. per cwt.

The Dutch Trading Company's November public sale, being the last of the year, was held on the 21st inst., in Amsterdam; 98,477 bags Java were offered, and with a good demand prices ruled generally 1 to 1½ cents above valuations, good ordinary Java selling at 53 cents against 52½ cents in October, and 53 cents at the September sales. Subjoined is the result in detail:—

Lying at Amsterdam.			
No.	Bags.	Value at.—Cents.	Result.—Cents.
1 ...	2,434	55	57 to 57½
4 ...	4,882	50	51 to 51½
6 ...	2,235	51½	51½ to 51½
9 ...	2,314	55	58½ to 58½
10 ...	2,011	48	49½ to —
17 ...	1,600	51½	52 to 52½
22 ...	1,000	51½	53 to 53½
24 ...	933	50½	51½ to —
26 ...	964	51	52½ to —
33 ...	708	55	56½ to —
34 ...	997	55½	56½ to —
39 ...	721	54½	56½ to —
46 ...	848	54	55½ to —
50 ...	2,018	51½	52 to —
51 ...	1,083	51½	52 to 52½

Lying at Rotterdam.					
No.	5	...	3,665	...	57½
	6	...	3,084	...	59½
	7	...	2,166	...	62
					59½ to 59¾
					60½ to 60¾
					61½ to 62

ACONITE.—7 cases Japanese bought in at 42s., wormy 40s.

CORTEX.—Fluctuations in American have again been continual, closing prices being slightly dearer than a fortnight ago. Little interest attaches, however, to the movements in East India descriptions; transactions have been on a small scale, and prices show a slight decline, good fair Tinnivelly selling on the spot at 5½d. to 6d., and at float at 5½d. The closing prices on the spot are: Tinnivelly 5½d. to 6½d., fully fair to good; Western Madras 5½d. to 5¾d., fair to good; Coconada 5½d. to 5¾d., fair; Scinde 4½d. to 5½d., fair to good; Bengal 4½d. to 5½d., good fair to good; Rangoon 4½d. to 5½d., good fair to good; Dhollera 5½d. to 6d., good fair; China 6½d.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—At auction 231 bales met a better demand, and fully 170 bales found buyers at full prices; White at £11 to £13 15s., good to fine narrow £15 10s. to £18 15s., with cord edge, coarse £7 5s. to £10, good common wide to medium £12 5s. to £15 5s., good qualities £16 to £18 15s., wide Bedford sort at £7 17s. 6d. to £8 12s. 6d., 2 lots £12 to £14 5s.; Mottled £9 to £10 10s., good (including cord edge) £13 to £14 5s., fine £16 5s.; Black and White, rustic £11 to £11 10s. per bale.

CHINA PRESERVES.—360 cases Ginger (Chyloong) bought in at 7½d., 18 cases Stem ditto and 15 cases Cumquats withdrawn.

COCONUT OIL.—The demand exhibits little activity, and there are sellers of Cochin at £43 10s., and of Ceylon in pipes at £38 15s. In public sale 264 casks Ceylon were bought in at £38 15s. to £39 or withdrawn, except 16 hogheads, which sold at £40 to £40 5s.

GALLS.—2 cases Japan, partly small and broken, sold at 53s. per cwt.

GAMBIER.—At auction 1,315 bags cubes were bought in at 29s. to 31s., except about 550 bags damaged, which sold, first class slightly blocky, at 27s. 6d.; 50 tons have also been sold at 18s. 7½d. ex-ship arrived. For arrival 200 tons, December-January shipment, have been sold at 18s. 6d. ex ship all faults, being again lower.

GRMS.—Copal: 523 bags Manila were bought in at 24s. to 30s. or withdrawn. Damar: 100 cases fine pale Batavian were partly sold at 79s. per cwt.

HEMP.—The market for Manila is very quiet, and with less demand, only a limited private business has been done during the past week. The auctions this week included no Manila, and were unimportant.

INDIA-RUBBER.—At auction 66 cases Borneo were bought in at 1s. 3d. per lb.

JAPAN TALLOW.—531 packages sold, fair to good yellow 38s. to 38s. 6d., dark to rather dark 36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d., mixed colours dregged 35s. 6d. to 36s. 6d.

JAPAN WAX.—The demand continues steady, and business by private contract has been done at previous rates. At auction 210 cases squares were mostly bought in at 48s. to 49s. 6d., saucer 52s. Of 46 bags Caranaba 7 bags fine bright yellow sold at 90s., the remainder being bought in at 60s. per cwt.

PEPPER.—Black: Privately 500 bags Penang have been sold at 3½d. Singapore has also been inquired for, and about 400 bags have been sold at 3½d. to 3¾d. At the public sales Singapore was steady, but Penang dull of sale; only 570 bags were offered, and chiefly sold. Of 270 bags Penang 150 bags sold at 3½d., damaged 3½d. to 3¾d.; 300 bags Singapore sold at 3¾d., one lot fine 3¾d. White: Large supplies at auction went off slowly, and prices declined 1-16d. per lb. Of 1,216 bags Singapore about 570 bags sold, common, import 1875, at 5½d., good fair bold of fresh import at 6½d. Of 99 bags old Penang 20 bags sold at 5½d. After the sale 70 bags of the Singapore sold, fair at 6 1-16d.

PLUMRAGO.—At auction 310 barrels Ceylon met little demand, and barely 80 barrels found buyers, common small lump at 9s. 6d., dusty chip at 8s., ordinary dust 7s. 3d. to 7s. 9d., the remainder bought in, chips 11s. 6d. to 13s. 6d., dust 8s. to 10s. 3d. per cwt.

RICE.—Although the market remains quiet business has been done in soft grain, both on the spot and at float, at about the previous value. On the spot 10,000 bags Bassein, per Janet Court, have been sold at 10s. 3d., and a parcel of Rangoon has been sold, consisting of 6,000 bags, per Ophelia, at 10s. 4½d. The floating cargo, per Stella B, 1,246 tons Rangoon, off coast, has been sold at 10s. 3½d. for Bremen. At the close 5,000 bags Bassein, per Mornington, arrived in the river, have been sold at 10s. ex ship, and the floating cargo per Dominion, 1,815 tons Necranis, off coast, has been sold at 9s. 6d. for Antwerp.

RATTANS.—At public sale 15,481 bundles (70 tons) went off flatly, and only about a fourth part sold, Coti £23 5s., Penang £28 10s., Singapore £12 10s. to £13 2s. 6d., damaged £13 5s. to £17. Bassein damaged £17 15s. to £23 5s. per ton.

SUGAR.—Prolonged depression is observable in the market, and with few inquiries, no business is reported in refining kinds, but further sales of unclayed Manila have been made at again cheaper rates. Subjoined is an account of the week's transactions in East India descriptions:—On the 16th in auction of 3,365 bags good grocery crystallised Penang 1,170 bags sold, sound at 27s. to 27s. 6d., chiefly washed at 23s. to 26s. 6d., the remainder bought in at 27s. 6d. 4,302 bags fair clayed Manila were bought in at 18s. 6d. Of 264 bags China 174 bags sold at 16s. to 16s. 3d. By private contract 1,400 bags brown China sold at 14s. 6d., and 100 tons Zebu unclayed Manila at 15s. On the 20th, in auction 7,563 bags China, brown Swatow kind were bought in at 16s. Privately the following sales were made:—500 bags clayed Manila at 17s. 6d.; 250 tons unclayed llo llo at 15s., and 410 tons unclayed Zebu Manila at 15s. On the 21st privately further sales of unclayed Manila were made at 14s. 6d. to 15s., viz., 450 tons llo llo at 15s., and 500 tons Taal at 14s. 6d. On the 22nd 300 bags yellow crys-

tallised Penang sold at 27s., and in auction 13,890 bags fair clayed Manila, per Carl Ritter, met scarcely any offers, and were bought in at 17s. 6d. per cwt.

STICKLAC.—Of 216 boxes Siam offered, 90 cases low mouldy block sold without reserve at 32s., rising to 36s. 6d., the remainder bought in, fine at 50s. per cwt.

TIX.—There has been some pressure to sell during the week, and quotations have again shown a tendency towards decline. Quotations are: Straits on the spot £63, at float £68 to £69 10s., Banca £71 to £71 10s. Billiton £68 per ton.

SHELLS.—The periodical sales were held on the 20th and 21st inst., with the subjoined results:—*Tortoise*: Large supplies offered, but nearly the whole was disposed of, pale mottled and light shell at a decline of 1s., but dark mottled and heavy at an advance of 1s. per lb., Sydney and East India selling readily at the advance named; 5 cases Singapore sold, ordinary shell 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., middling 14s., fine at 21s. *Mother o' Pearl*: Most descriptions met a good demand, but Manila were only partly sold at previous rates, Macassar were 20s. higher. Of 365 cases 6 baskets 4 barrels Manila only 70 packages sold, middling to good bold at £8 7s. 6d. to £9 2s. 6d., part defective at £8 2s. 6d., small and chicken at £8 10s. to £8 15s., pickings at £4 7s. 6d. Of 37 casks 100 cases Macassar 32 casks 50 cases sold, fair bold at £11 to £11 5s., part defective £10 to £10 15s., defective £8 7s. 6d. to £8 10s. *Green Snail Shells*: 1,240 baskets met an active demand, and about 900 baskets sold at an advance of 2½d. to 3d. for bold, and ¼d. for medium small; bold sizes selling at 9½d. to 10½d., medium and small at 4½d. to 5d., small and very small at 2½d. to 3d. each. Of 8,141 Japan 2,300 sold at 11s. 6d. per cwt. *Ear Shells*: The extraordinary demand noticed at the previous sales was fully sustained, and 473 cases 538 bags 2 tons loose Japan were nearly all sold with spirited competition, resulting in a further advance of £15 to £20 per ton, untrimmed as follows: Medium and small, more or less defective, at £40 to £48, bold, ditto, from £51 to £60 5s., good bold and medium at £70 15s., good bold clean of fresh import at £85 to £87; trimmed, part defective at £95, fair to good at £111 to £130, one lot at £145 per ton. The next public sales were fixed for the 15th January, 1878.

SICES.—*Cassia Linca*: In auction 1,200 boxes unworked were chiefly bought in at 45s., only a few lots finding buyers at 44s. *Cinnamon*: 210 boxes China rather coarse quill partly sold at 5½d. to 6d. *Cloves*: Of 55 cases Penang offered 35 cases sold at about previous rates for common to fair, but ¼d. dearer for fine; fine selling at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 2½d., fair at 1s. 11d., ordinary to middling rather dark and part headless at 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 10d. *Ginger*: 90 cases Japan flake bought in at 90s. *Nutmegs*: The small supplies at auction sold at steady rates, 5 cases Java, 97's at 2s. 8d., 129's at 1s. 11d., 170's at 1s. *Mace*: Of 4 cases 9 boxes Penang, &c., import 1872 and 1873, 2 cases fair sold at 2s.

SAGO.—In auction of 889 bags offered about 400 bags sold at steady rates, good bright small at 18s. 6d., one lot 19s., fair medium at 18s. 6d. to 18s. 9d., the remainder small pearl bought in at 17s. to 19s.

SAGO FLOUR.—Of 520 bags Borneo about 140 bags sold at 18s.

TAPIOCA.—959 bags Singapore went off slowly, and only about 350 bags sold at previous rates, good and fine at 2½d. to 2¾d., very fine bold at 3½d., the remainder bought in; 317 bags fine Penang were sold before sale at 2½d. *Pearl*: 40 bags bullets bought in at 30s.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Business in the Manchester market on the 17th and 19th inst. continued on a slow and limited scale, without alteration in prices. On the 20th the market opened with a quiet tone, and very moderate inquiry for Yarns and Goods only at low prices, but as the day progressed there has been rather more demand for yarns, resulting in slightly increased business, and the market closes with a hardening tendency. Offers for goods being much below sellers' views, very few transactions took place. The market has daily become stronger since the 20th, though the actual business done has been of but moderate amount, owing to the unwillingness of buyers to pay the full quotations. On the 23rd the tone was very firm, and the tendency of prices still upward. Considerable offers were put forward but only at low prices, to which producers will not submit. Practically values were 1½d. to 3d. dearer than last week, though only limited transactions took place at the advanced prices.

QUOTATIONS.

			s.	d.		s.	d.
Grey Shirtings	...	38½-39 in.	7	11s.	5	2½	to 7 5½
Do. do.	...	...	8	11s.	6	2½	to 8 7
Do. do.	...	44 in.	7	10s.	5	11½	to 7 8½
Do. do.	...	...	8	10s.	6	10	to 8 5½
Do. do.	...	...	9	10s.	7	8½	to 9 5½
Do. do.	...	50 in.	10	10s.	8	11½	to 10 4½
Grey T-Cloths	...	32 in.	6	11s.	4	3½	to 5 0½
Do. do.	...	...	7	10s.	4	9-16	to 5 6-16
Do. do. (Mexicans)	...	...	7	10s.	5	3-16	to 6 9-16
Do. do.	...	36 in.	8	11s.	6	2-16	to 7 9-16
Madapolams	...	52 in.	2	11s. 8oz.	2	3-16	to 2 5-16
Grey Jaconets	...	39 in.	2	11s. 1oz.	2	5-16	to 2 6-16
Grey Drills	...	30 in.	14	11s.	8	6½	to 11 0½
Grey Jeans	...	30 in.	8	11s.	6	8½	to 8 7½
White Spot Shirtings	...	38 in.	9	10s.	9	6	
Brocade	...	36 in.	9	10s.	9	10½	
Damasks	...	36 in.	16	10s.	16	8½	
Water Twist (China quality)	...	16-24	0	9½	0	9½	to 0 10½
Do. do. do.	...	24-32	0	10½	0	10½	to 0 11
Do. do. (Mock)	...	38-42	0	11	0	11	to 0 10

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £5 15s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 to £7 15s.; Hoops, £7 15s. to £8 10s.; Sheets, £8 15s. to £10 10s.; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 16s. to £3 6s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £10 to £10 10s.; Swedes, Steel in kegs, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ in., £14 10s.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7d.; Sheathing and Rods, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £77. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box 20s. to 28s.; Coke IC, 17s. 6d. to 19s.

LEAD.—WB, £20 10s.; do., other brands, £19 10s. to £19 15s.; Spanish soft, ex ship, £19 10s.; Sheet, £20 10s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s.; White do., £26 to £26 10s.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £19 5s. to £19 10s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £7 5s.

EXPORT OF WOOLLENS TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

The following is Messrs. Hayter and Hayter's Monthly Statement of the estimated Exports of Woollens shipped to China and Japan from London and Liverpool:—

		Pieces Long Ells.	Pieces Camlets.	Pieces Lastings and Cape Lastings.	Pieces other Worsted and Union Stuffs.	Pieces Spanish Stripes.	Pieces other Woollens.
Shipped to this date during the present year	To China ...	94,440	87,249	57,590	201,570	44,782	46,654
	„ Japan ...	—	257	780	101,810	—	145,419
	Total ...	94,440	87,497	58,370	303,380	44,782	192,073
Shipped to the same date last year	To China ...	90,840	61,110	30,530	109,888	53,517	23,606
	„ Japan ...	—	—	399	90,200	—	22,244
	Total ...	90,840	61,110	30,929	200,088	53,517	45,850
Do. 1875	To China ...	95,700	74,430	49,110	174,050	44,341	65,520
	„ Japan ...	—	1,950	890	224,600	—	46,287
	Total ...	95,700	76,370	50,000	398,650	44,341	111,807
Total shipped during the year 1876	To China ...	119,500	78,610	38,930	133,368	64,335	33,566
	„ Japan ...	—	—	1,770	130,905	—	32,194
	Total ...	119,500	78,610	40,700	264,273	64,335	65,760
Do. 1875	To China ...	112,540	86,726	54,970	196,710	55,317	70,950
	„ Japan ...	—	2,470	1,160	261,550	—	62,319
	Total ...	112,540	89,196	56,130	458,260	55,317	133,269

WOOLLEN GOODS.—LONDON QUOTATIONS.

		s.	d.	
HH Long Ells ...	...	32	0	per piece Scarlet
HH Spanish Stripes ...	...	2	9	„ yard „
HH } Camlets ...	...	60	0	„ piece „
SS } Lastings (6 reed) ...	...	50	0	„ „ Black
H Do. (5 reed) ...	...	44	6	„ „ „
HH China Figures ...	...	18	6	„ „ Black
H Do. do. ...	...	15	6	„ „ „
LL Do. do. ...	...	14	9	„ „ „

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Oct. 25	Mattie	—	Hong Kong	Astoria
29	Strathearn	Anderson	Shanghai	Do.
29	Beulah	Higgins	Hong Kong	Do.
Nov. 9	Formosa	Reynolds	Ilo Ilo	Boston
13	Elize	Saharic	Manila	Havre
13	Invincible	McCaon	Cebu	Weymouth
15	Hesperia (s.)	Johannessen	Shanghai	London
15	Soukar	Renant	Rangoon	Cuxhaven
16	Forward Ho	Wade	Shanghai	London
16	Game Cock	Hardy	Singapore	Boston
16	Edward Kidder	Peterson	Ilo Ilo	Do.
16	Thomas Lord	Hall	Hong Kong	New York
16	Esmeralda	Hansen	Manila	Do.
16	Caranjah	Owens	Do.	Do.
17	Dapulo Padre	Travega	Rangoon	Ymuiden
18	Olympia (s.)	Nagel	Poochow	London
18	Portland	Smith	Singapore	Liverpool
18	Mornington	Roberts	Bassein	Queenstown
19	Kentish Tar	Cooper	Padang	New York
19	Carmelita Koco	Vicini	Rangoon	Helvoet
20	Elvetic	Fondini	Do.	Plymouth
21	Gem	Major	Singapore	London

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Oct. 13	Tarquin	—	Guam	Simon's Bay.
Nov. 6	Agate	Brown	Shanghai	New York
14	Southern Cross	Henry	Penang	Sunderland
15	Galata (s.)	Bohnie	Shanghai	Hamburg
16	Cypriotes (s.)	Wood	Penang, &c.	London
16	Indra	Wildet	Penang	Hamburg
17	Cordon	Brown	Singapore	Cardiff
17	Edith Warren	Clark	Anjer	Liverpool

DEPARTURES—continued.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Nov. 17	Elmina	Ouweland	Padang	Plymouth
18	Glenfallorh (s.)	Taylor	Singapore, &c.	London
19	Hakon Adolsten	Bergh	Batavia	London
20	Stentor (s.)	Kirkpatrick	Penang, &c.	Liverpool
20	Fiery Cross	—	Shanghai	London
20	Astarte	Parson	Singapore	Greenock

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

SPOKEN.

LOYAL SAM, New York to Batavia, Oct. 8, 4 S., 31 W.
L.D.R.N. (Ital. barq.), Rangoon to Falmouth, Oct. 9, 4 S., 31 W.
JAVA, London to Adelaide, Oct. 31, 7 S., 35 W.
SKIDDAW (barq.), Moultiem to Falmouth, July 30, off Great Nicobar.
PRESIDENT TRAKRANEN, Newcastle to Achin, Sept. 29, 16 N., 26 W.
HENRY LIPPITT, New York to Anjer, Aug. 17, 27 S., 28 W.
BURDWAN (ship), London to Anjer, Oct. 13, 6 N., 25 W.
LARNAX (barq.), Sunderland to Singapore, Sept. 21, 18 S., 28 W.
FALCON, London to Hong Kong, Sept. 21, 27 S., 27 W.

CASUALTIES.

FALMOUTH.—Nov. 18, the *Lodore*, from London to Hong Kong, which put in here Nov. 15, has been surveyed and taken alongside the breakwater for partial discharge and repairs.

AMSTERDAM.—Nov. 20, the *Dapulo Padre* (Italian ship), Travega, from Rangoon, which arrived at Ymuiden, Nov. 17, had struck the ground three times on entering the outer port there in tow of a tug, and is making a little water.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NAPLES.—Arrived Nov. 19, *Konig der Nederlanden* (s.), from Batavia, and proceeded for Nieuwe Dieppe; 17, sailed, *Conrad* (s.), Nieuwe Dieppe, for Batavia.

MALTA.—Passed, Nov. 17, *Glenartney* (s.), from Amoy, for New York
20, *Silurian* (s.), from Probolinggo, for Falmouth.

GIBRALTAR.—Cleared, Nov. 13, *Loudoun Castle* (s.), from China, for New York; passed, 12, *Conrad* (s.), from Amsterdam, for Batavia; 21, passed, *Glenartney* (s.), from Amoy, for New York.

SUEZ.—Nov. 17, passed, *Bramar Castle* (s.), from China, for New York; 20, *Altona* (s.), from London, for China.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: *Glenorchy*. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: *Caldera*. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: *Cairnsmuir, Lorne*.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Shanghai: *Fantaisie, Nourmahal, Windhover, J. R. Worcester*. For Hong Kong: *Devana, Sir Harry Parkes*. For Yokohama, &c.: *Laira, Coulmakyle*. For Batavia, &c.: *St. Joseph, Susanna Johanna*. For Penang: *Kinfauns Castle*. For Singapore: *Glengarry*.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: *Nestor* (s.), *Ajax* (s.). For Singapore: *Leon* (s.). For Macassar: *Hermann*.

At GLASGOW.—For Manila: *Espiegle*.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth are unchanged. Homeward chartering continues dull.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 35s. weight, 35s. meat. To Hiogo: 40s. weight, 40s. meat. To Nagasaki: 50s. weight, 50s. meat. To Shanghai: 35s. weight, 35s. meat. To Hankow: 45s. weight, 50s. meat. To Hong Kong: 35s. weight, 35s. meat. To Singapore: 35s. weight, 30s. meat. To Penang: 35s. weight, 30s. meat. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meat. To Batavia: 60s. meat. To Samarang: 70s. meat. To Sourabaya: 70s. meat.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meat. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meat. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meat. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meat. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meat. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meat. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meat. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meat.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: £4s. To Singapore: £20. To Penang: £20. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 20s. To Shanghai: 30s. To Hong Kong: 26s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 23s. 6d. To Penang: 22s. To Colombo: 19s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 22s. To Macassar: 24s. 6d. To Padang: 22s. 6d.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 20s. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 17s.

LAUNCHES.

Messrs. Birrel, Stenhouse, and Co., Dumbarton, have launched the *Clydebank*, a handsome iron barque, built to the order of Messrs. George Gray Macfarlane and Co., Glasgow. Her dimensions are 196 by 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with a tonnage of about 900 tons, and, having been built under special survey, she will rank in the highest class at Lloyd's. She will berth at Glasgow for Ceylon and Madras.

Messrs. Wingate and Co., Whiteinch, have launched a steam-hopper barge, which was named the *Bantam*. She has been built for the Dutch Government, and will proceed to Batavia, where she will be used at the harbour improvements.

THE Rotterdam Lloyd steamship *Dreuthe* sailed from Southampton on the 21st inst., for Batavia, Padang, Sourabaya, &c., with mails, 56 passengers, 100 Dutch troops, and a full general cargo.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS

WALL LIGHTS AND LUSTRES FOR
CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU
KEROSENE, MODERATOR, AND OTHER LAMPS
FOR INDIA AND HOME USE.

TABLE CLASS OF ALL KINDS.
ORNAMENTAL GLASS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN

LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.
BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms
Broad-street. Established 1807.



FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Cairnsmuir, s.s.	1,123	Norris & Joyner...	Nov. 27
Glengarry, s.s.	566	Wright, Bros. & Co. Nov. —	
Caldara, s.s.	2,110	Thos. Skinner & Co. Dec. 2	
Glenorchy, s.s.	2,788	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Dec. 5
Glamis Castle, s.s.	2,340	Thos. Skinner & Co. Dec. 20	

LIVERPOOL.
Nestor, s.s. 1,144 | Alfred Holt | Nov. 30
Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MAC-TAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

With quick despatch.
FOR SHANGHAI, the well-known clipper ship, WINDY OVER, At 16 years, 847 tons register. W. FINLAY, commander; South-West India Docks. For Freight, apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

JOHN WHITE, 26, GREAT ST. HELENS, LONDON; BROKER for the Sale, Purchase, and Chartering of Steamers. List of Steamers for sale gratis to purchasers on application.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON-COURT THREEDNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital, £800,000. Reserve Fund, £110,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1877-78.
William Christian, Esq. Wm. Macnaughtan, Esq.
Frederick W. Heilgers, Esq. William Paterson, Esq.
John Jones, Esq. Ludwig Wiese, Esq.
Emile Levita, Esq.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
Bombay. Penang. Hong Kong.
Calcutta. Singapore. Manila.
Akyab. Batavia. Shanghai.
Rangoon.

The Corporation grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection, Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business in the East. Deposits of Money are received on terms which can be ascertained on application.

LIST OF AGENTS.

THE NINETEENTH Volume of this JOURNAL commenced the 2nd day of January, 1877. Terms for advertising, 3s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	M. FAUQUE, 48, Bould. Clichy.
Marseilles	The Courier at Hotel du Louvre
Hamburg	R. CARL (for Subscriptions).
"	WILLIAM WILKENS (for Advertisements).
Bremen	G. STEINMEYER.
Holland—Rotterdam	H. A. KRAMERS.
" Amsterdam	MACKEY and Co.
Berlin	ASHER & Co.
Vienna	V. SCHONBERGER, 4, Pestalozzi-gasse.
Trieste	SIGNOR CARLINI, Piazza Teatro Grande.
Rome	PIALR. FINEZ di Spagna.
Lisbon	MATTHEW LEWIS, 26 Rua Nova do Carmo.
New York	H. KOGG and Co.
San Francisco	P. & O. Company's Office.
Suez	R. BROADBENT.
Port Said	COWASJEE DINSHAW.
Aden	P. & O. Company's Office.
Point de Galle	J. MAITLAND and Co.
Colombo	JOHN LITTLE and Co.
Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak	Singapore.
Saigon	S. J. SMITH.
Bangkok	SANDLANDS, BUTTNEY and Co.
Penang	HOUGHTON and Co.
Batavia	JACOBSON, VAN DEN BERG.
Samarang	HOUGHTON and Co.
Sourabaya	G. SCHUIT, Anjer Hotel.
Anjer—Straits of Sunda	LOYZAGA and Co.
Manila	LANE, CRAWFORD and Co.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, and Swatow	BROWN and Co.
Amoy	HEDGE and Co.
Foo-Chow	KELLY and Co.
Shanghai	JAMES HENDERSON.
Tientsin	PIONATKI and Co.
Nagasaki—Japan	J. J. CANN.
Osaka and Hiogo	E. L. B. McMAHON.
Yokohama	Yokohama.

OFFICE, 79, GRACECHURCH-STREET, E.C.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, fully paid up... .. £3,500,000
Reserved fund 800,000
£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER.—Monsr. G. Girod.

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.

LONDON OFFICE.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.

BRANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, \$5,000,000. All paid up.

Reserve Fund, \$650,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).

E. F. Dunnison, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.).

A. H. Phillips, Esq. (of Messrs. Phillips, Son, & Co.).

MANAGERS.—David McLean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.

BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong Hankow Saigon

Shanghai Yokohama Singapore

Foochow Hiogo Bombay

Ningpo Manila Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000.

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Colombo, Durban, Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.

Threepenny-street, London, 1877.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).

Established in 1833.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Bankers' Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to ISSUE DRAFTS at sight on the Bank of California, San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their Office.

Threepenny-street 1877.

WANTED, a CHINESE AMAH.—

A Lady returning to China in February next is desirous of obtaining the services of a Chinese Amah.

Address, M. Alfred Huber, Avenue de la Grande Armée, 8, bis, Paris.

HOTEL BALMORAL, PARIS,

4, RUE CASTIGLIONE.

MR. MACKENZIE, Proprietor (late Hotel Walther), gives personal attention to visitors. Apartments of all sizes. Terms moderate. All languages spoken.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE ET PAIX,

RUE NOAILLES, MARSEILLES.

THIS Hotel is specially recommended by visitors to and from India, China, and Japan. All descriptions of Apartments, from f.50 to f.8. Restaurant, Table d'Hôte, Reading Rooms, &c.

VICTORIA HOTEL, ROTTERDAM.

Proprietor, J. TYSSEN.

OPENED in 1869; Enlarged, 1872, Specially adapted for English and American Visitors. Terms moderate.

GRAND HOTEL, VENICE.

FORMERLY HOTEL NEW YORK.

ON the Grand Canal. First-class house, with south aspect, the largest, best appointed, and most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apartments for large and small families, replete with every comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent cookery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and other languages spoken.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE, TRIESTE

PASSENGERS to and from INDIA CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt-water Baths.

Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room, with English French and German papers, and the London and China Express. Omnibus attend the trains.

CHARGES MODERATE.

HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE.

PLACE ROYALE, ATHENS.

ONE of the best Hotels in Europe. Views of the Acropolis, the King's Palace, &c. Charges very moderate.

S. KENDROS, Proprietor.

HOTEL DE BYZANCE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE best Hotel in the Grand Rue at Pera; close to the English Embassy. Apartments and Salons of all sizes and prices. Pension at f.16 per day. Well recommended to visitors to and from India China, &c.

HOTEL MESSAGERIES ALEXANDRIA.

THIS Hotel is on the sea-side, two minutes' walk from the Square. Quiet and central. Large and small apartments. Pension f.12 per day, including wine. Well recommended by passengers to and from India, China, &c.

HOTEL DER NEDERLANDEN, PORT SAID, EGYPT.

THIS splendid Hotel, situated at the entrance of the Suez Canal, offers every modern comfort at moderate charges. Large Dining, Coffee, Billiard, and Drawing-room with Piano. English, American, French, Italian, German, and Dutch papers. Garden. Hot and Cold Baths.

SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL, CAIRO.

THIS old-established House has been refitted with all modern comforts and is well recommended to passengers to and from India, China, &c. New and Old Cairo offer the greatest contrast for visitors.

NEW HOTEL, CAIRO.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, ALEXANDRIA.

Proprietor—PANTELLINI.

THESE Establishments are fitted with every comfort for visitors.

DUTCH BAZAAR, PORT SAID.

THIS extensive Establishment, opened in 1870, is very favourably known. Travellers and Passengers passing through the Suez Canal can be provided with any article. Cigars of the best Dutch manufacture, real Havana Manillas &c., &c., at the most reasonable prices.

JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE, Engineers.

Prize Medals obtained at every Exhibition where shown, including GOLD MEDAL at the International Exhibition, Cologne, October, 1876. And for the SUPERIORITY of EXHIBITS at VIENNA, in 1873, received the ORDER of FRANCIS JOSEPH.

ANNON-STREET, E.C.

IRON-WORKS, LONDON, W.
GOVERNMENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ACQUIRERS OF THE

PUMPING MACHINERY FOR THE WORLD,

Makers of the most Improved and Renowned Centrifugal and Direct-acting Centrifugal Pumping Engines;
APPLICATION OF MACHINERY FOR IRRIGATION, DRAINAGE, OR RECLAMATION;
PUMPING MACHINERY, for Graving and other works, Sewage Works, &c.—(List of those supplied on application);
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Edited by A. VON SCALA.

Published monthly. Annual subscription, 5fl. 50kr for the German Empire, 11 marks; for other foreign countries, 14 francs.

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Monday, Nov. 26, 1877.